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ABSTRACT

Based on information provided by Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Agency Offices and by the Indian Health Service, this publication provides profiles of 46 Indian reservations located in Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. These profiles include data on reservations that are: (1) located partially or totally in the adjoining States of Oregon, California, Idaho, and New Mexico; and (2) under the administrative jurisdiction of the BIA Phoenix and Navajo Area Offices. Primarily based on data collected during 1975, the profiles provide information on: the people and area, employment, housing, industrialization, resources available, resources development, education, income, health, and additional attainments. Each profile includes addresses and phone numbers of BIA and tribal officials and offices as of January 1976. Reservations covered include: Camp Verde, Colorado River, Fort Apache, Fort Mojave, Gila River, Havasupai, Maricopa (Ak-Chin), Gila Bend, Payson Indian Community, Yavapai-Prescott Community, Battle Mountain Colony, Duck Valley, Fallon Colony, Goshute, Pyramid Lake, Las Vegas, Moapa, Skull Valley, and Uintah and Ouray. Tabular data are given on: the service population of Phoenix Area by state, lands under BIA jurisdiction, selected data on the Indian population and labor force, reservation populations and acreage recapitulation, and estimates of resident Indian population and labor force. (NQ)

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1976

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Information Profiles of Indian Reservations in Arizona, Nevada and Utah is published by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office, Office of Program Analysis.

The data presented is based on surveys of information provided by Bureau of Indian Affairs Agency Offices located in the States of Arizona, Nevada and Utah. The Navajo portion was provided by the BIA Navajo Area Office located at Window Rock, Arizona. Additional information was supplied by the Indian Health Service.

Please note that these profiles include data on reservations that are located partially or totally in the adjoining States of Oregon, California Idaho and New Mexico that are under the administrative jurisdiction of the BIA Phoenix and Navajo Area Offices.

The information provided is primarily based on data collected during Calendar Year 1975. Identification, addresses, and phone numbers of BIA and Tribal Officials and Offices have been updated to January 1976.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pages

I. Map of Arizona Indian Reservations.......... 1

II. Information Profiles of Arizona Indian Reservations

Reservations

Camp Verde.......... 2
Chemehuevi.......... 6
Cocopah.......... 10
Colorado River.......... 14
Fort Apache.......... 18
Fort McDowell.......... 23
Fort Mojave.......... 27
Fort Yuma.......... 30
Gila River.......... 34
Havasupai.......... 39
Hopi.......... 43
Hualapai.......... 47
Kaibab.......... 51
Maricopa (Ak-Chin).......... 53
Navajo.......... 56
Pagago.......... 59
  Gila Bend.......... 65
  San Xavier.......... 68
Payson Indian Community.......... 71
Salt River Indian Community.......... 74
San Carlos.......... 79
Yavapai-Prescott Community.......... 83

III. Map of Nevada Indian Reservations.......... 87

IV. Information Profiles of Nevada Indian Reservations

Reservations

Battle Mountain Colony.......... 89
Duck Valley.......... 92
Duckwater.......... 95
Elko Colony.......... 98
Ely..........100
Fallon Colony..........103
Fort McDermitt..........106
Goshute..........109
Las Vegas..........112
Lovelock..........115
Moapa..........118

Pyramid Lake..121
Reno-Sparks Colony..124
Ruby Valley...127
South Fork..129
Odgers Ranch..132
Summit Lake...133
Walker River..135
Washoe (with Carson, Dresslerville, and Woodfords)..............138
Winnemucca..142
Yerington (with Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch)..............146
Yomba...148

V. Map of Utah Indian Reservations...............................151

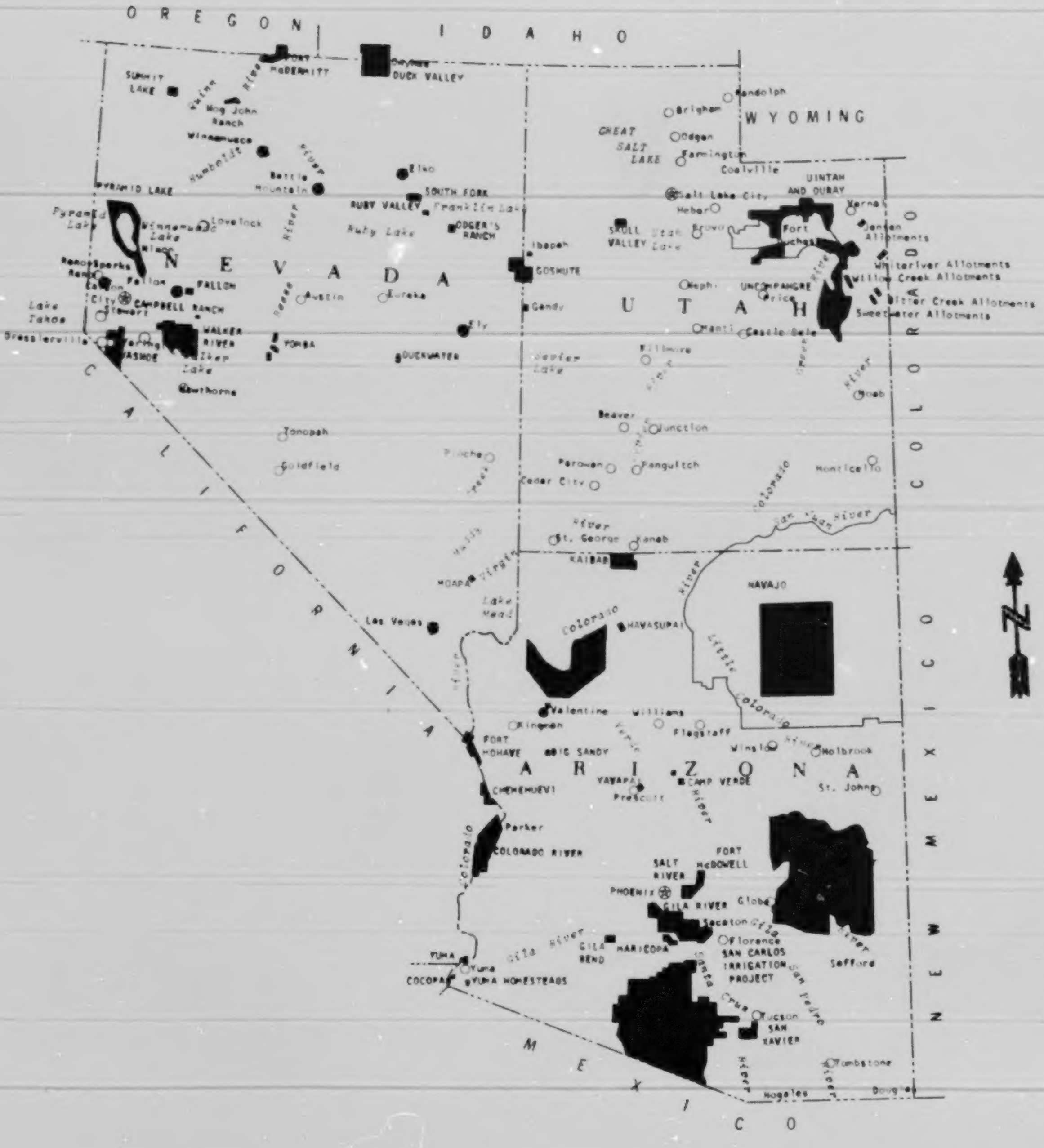
VI. Information Profiles of Utah Indian Reservations

Reservations

Skull Valley..152
Uintah & Ouray..155

VII. Summary Tables

Table 1...Service Population of Phoenix Area by State..........159
Table 2...Lands Under Jurisdiction of the BIA...................160
Table 3...Selected Data Indian Population & Labor Force.........161
Table 4...Reservation Populations & Acreage Recapitulation......163
Table 5...Estimates of Resident Indian Population & Labor Force165
Table 6...Facts About American Indians & Alaskan Natives........183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Fallon
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Dresslerville
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Hawthorne
Reese River
Austin
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Williams
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Prescott
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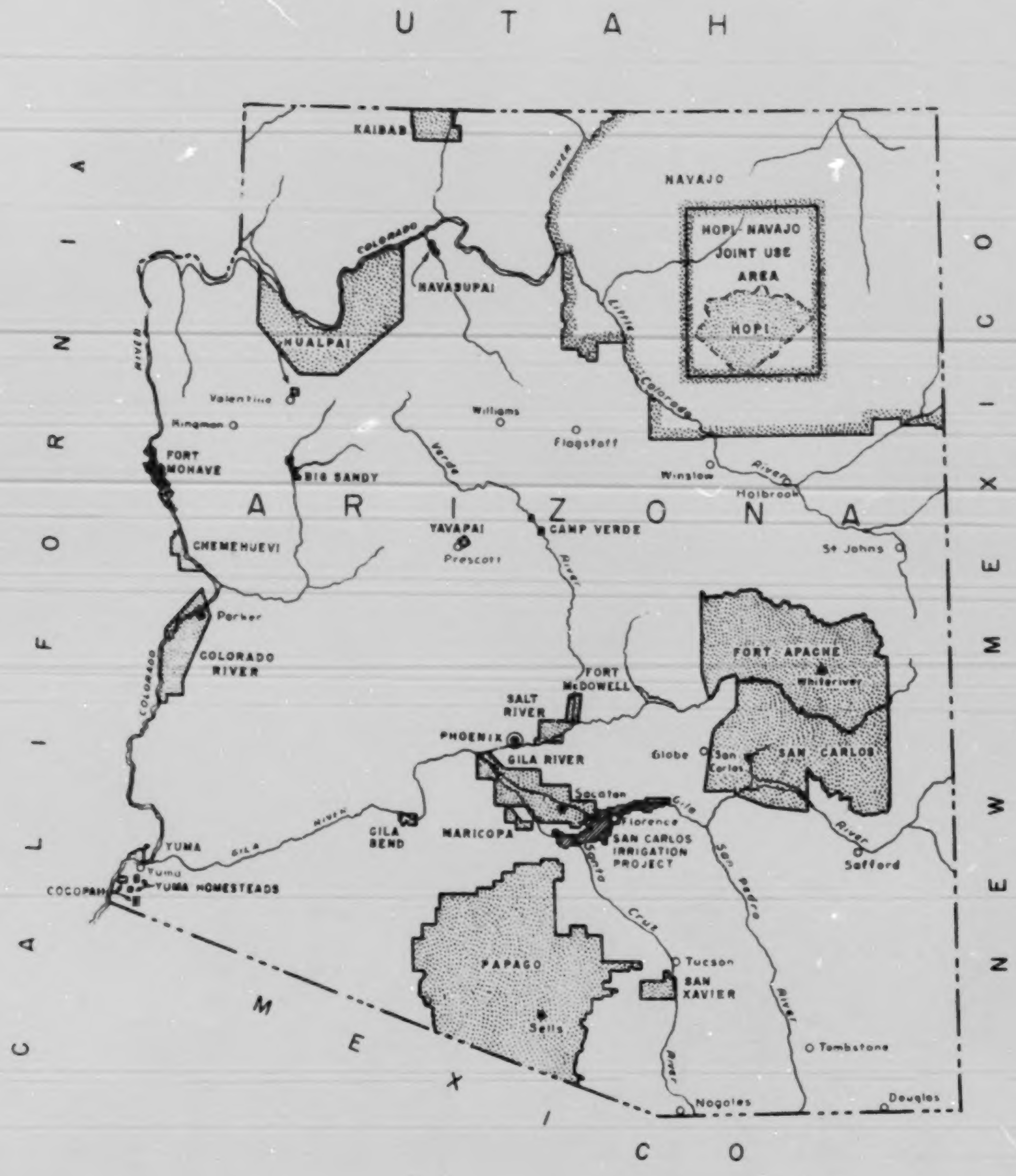
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1

INDIAN RESERVATIONS
ARIZONA

YAVAPAI-APACHE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

P.O. Box 236
Clarkdale, Arizona 86324
Telephone 567-3649

Mrs. Vera Brown Starr, Chairman
Box 391
Clarkdale, Arizona 86324

Mr. Vincent Randall, Vice-Chairman
Box 236
Clarkdale, Arizona 86324

Ms. Amy Mendoza, Secretary
P. O. Box 236
Clarkdale, Arizona 86324

Mr. Wilson Engle
106 East Whipple
Prescott, Arizona 86301

Mrs. Esther Scott
522 Dameron Drive
Prescott, Arizona 86301

Mr. Harrington Turner, Sr.
Star Rt. #2, Box 610
Camp Verde, Arizona 86322

Mr. Aaron Russell
P. O. Box 1212
Prescott, Arizona 86301

Mrs. Delores Plunkett
P. O. Box 293
Camp Verde, Arizona 86322

TRUXTON CANON AGENCY

Valentine, Arizona 86437
Telephone 769-2251

Charles Pitrat, Superintendent

Gerald Lucero, Administrative Manager (2241)

Vacant, Housing Development Officer (2281)

Albert Rogge, Facility Manager (2241)

Floyd Wilson, Social Worker (Stationed at Camp Verde - 567-3426)

Charles Bandy, Jr., Program Analyst (2302)

William H. Beck, Natural Resource Manager (2302)

Theodore Quasula, Agency Special Officer (2220)

George Archambault, Agency Employment Assistance Officer (2332)

James Simpson, Education Specialist (445-4860 Ext. 345)

CAMP VERDE RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Middle Verde, Arizona. 715 acres. On Tribal roll 823 Yavapai-Apache Indians, 425 living on or near the reservation. Located in Yavapai County, central Arizona, about 30 miles east of Prescott, Arizona, 6 miles north of Camp Verde. In Verde Valley surrounded by mountains, semi-desert; health climate complex.

Employment

Present available labor force is 110 consisting of 79 males and 31 females. Total employed 99, consisting of 76 males and 23 females. Unemployed, 11 consisting of 3 males, 8 females. 6 actively seeking employment.

In 1964 these figures were somewhat higher. Improvement is expected within the next two or three years.

In 1980 or later some improvement anticipated as commercialization increases in Verde Valley. Will need creation of 50 permanent jobs.

Housing

In 1964 much improvement was needed on housing. Little could be done because of lack of funds. Progress started in 1967. 20 new houses were built at Middle Verde, consisting of 8 home improvement and 12 Mutual-Help. 10 more homes needed at Middle Verde, 5 units at Camp Verde, 1 unit at Rimrock.

40 new HUD TurnKey houses constructed at Clarkdale in 1974-75.

From 1978-1980 remainder should be completed. New houses might increase tribal and individual pride.

Industrialization

At present little industrialization in Verde Valley with none on reservation. Employment opportunities for Indians improving slightly, similar condition existed five years ago.

Industrial Park in planning stage. Council might lease a portion of Lower Verde for commercialization.

Resources Availability

Presently no development of resources. Limited range used to capacity. Irrigated lands used by local Indians. All small. Acquired 74.84 acres commercial property along Highway I-10. Tribe plans to develop tourism complex on this property.

In 1964 irrigated land leased to non-Indian brought Tribe about $3,000 yearly income. Indians used small range lands as today.

From 1975 to 1980 little or no improvement foreseen due to size of Indian population and limited resources available. Tribe must depend on development of entire Verde Valley.

Tribe received their Claims Judgment Funds and made per capita payment in 1975 holding remainder for resources development and investments.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau or boarding schools; few attending boarding schools off reservation, most attend Public Schools. Twenty-five students receiving higher education in college or vocational training.

Additional Attainments

Tribe has formed a development corporation in an attempt to develop their resources and create employment for their members.

New Tribal Office and meeting building constructed in 1973.

Income

There are presently 72 people with an average income of less than $5,000; a year. With only 27 earning $5,000, or more per year. Examples are ranch hands $3,000 per year, cement plant workers, $6,000 per year, City of Clarkdale $4,000 per year. Tribal income from leases $1,830.00 other $1,062.00. Tribe has had very little income in the past, expect approximately $100,000 a year in interests from claims investments and deposits.

In 1964 the majority of people were working seasonally, showing below average annual earnings. Income has increased, but is still below average.

In 1978 or 1980 commercialization should increase in the Verde Valley. Income average will increase to approximately 30 families earning over $7,500, 30 earning from $3,000 to $7,500, 40 between $3,000 and $4,000 and 10 below $3,000.

Health

Major health needs include general medical care, maternal and child care, diabetes detection and follow-up, mental health services including drug use by youth, excessive drinking, problems of the aged, accident prevention, and health education in all areas.

Contract hospital and medical services may be authorized through local physicians and facilities in Camp Verde, Clarkdale and Cottonwood, Prescott and Sedona. Public Health Nursing services provided through contract arrangement with Yavapai County Health Department. Other health services i.e., sanitation, health education, social services, dietetics provided by tribe on request.

Two Community Health Representatives employed by Tribe and are major liaison with Public Health Service staff. They perform a large variety of activities, such as home visits, making appointments with physicians and dentists, community organization, health education, transportation, etc.

Environmental Health Services provided by IHS. Sanitarian and Sanitarian Technician stationed at Phoenix Indian Medical Center.

CHEMEHUEVI TRIBE
Box 1844
Havasu Lake, CA 92363
(714) 858-4531

Mr. Herbert Pencille, Chairman
12243 Hartland Street
North Hollywood, California 91605

Mr. Mio Hanks, Vice-Chairman
P. O. Box 363
Parker, Arizona 85344

Mrs. Rosie Martinez Leivas, Secty-Treas.
10510 Marsen Street
El Monte, California 92363

Mrs. Angie Antone
P. O. Box 1507
Havasu Lake, CA 92363

Mrs. Gertrude Leivas
P. O. Box 363
Parker, Arizona 85344

Mrs. Mary Hanks Molino
P. O. Box 363
Parker, Arizona 85344

Mr. John Pencille
14015 Tucker Avenue
Sylmar, California 91342

Mr. Thomas Pencille
P. O. Box 1694
Havasu Lake, CA

Mr. Nacho Machias
Box 1844
Havasu Lake, CA 92363

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY
Route 1, Box 9-C
Parker, Arizona 85344
(602) 669-2134

William J. Lawrence, Superintendent (2134)
Vacant, Administrative Manager (2235)
Clyde L. Ballard, Realty Officer (2159)
John F. Daley, Loan Specialist (8481)
Vacant, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician (8100)
J. Kimball Hansen, Land Operations Officer (2187)
Solway O. Hondrum, Supervisory Civil Engineer (8140)
Vacant, Social Services Representative (2171)
Vernon M. Hughes, Supervisory General Engineer (2187)
Edna Mae Jones, Supervisory Accounting Specialist (8142)
Delbert L. Lawyer, Supervisory Electrical Engineer (2187)
Billy D. Martin, Supervisory Soil Conservationist (2187)
Marcus Mojado, General Supply Specialist (8148)
Hipkoe Sakiestewa, Education Coordinator (2216)
Stanley Schwab, Criminal Investigator (8130)
Billie Jo Sutton, Personnel Assistant (2237)
Vacant, Employment Assistance Officer (2215)

CHEMEHUEVI RESERVATION

People and Area

30,654 acres located between Parker, Arizona and Needles, California, along the shore of Lake Havasu. Currently 37 Chemehuevi Indians live on or adjacent to the reservation. The reservation now has a legal governing body. 312 enrolled members. Low lying desert land bordered by Lake Havasu on the east and mesa land and mountains on the west.

Employment

A majority of the Chemehuevi Indians live away from the reservation and are employed. 16 tribal members living on or near the reservation have permanent employment.

Housing

Present: 6 modern mobile units, 2 substandard mobile units, and 2 substandard houses. A complete residential section for a subdivision is planned, with large lots. When the Chemehuevis indicate to HUD there are enough people planning to move back to the reservation on a permanent basis they will fund a Mutual Help project. Another qualification HUD has to take into consideration to approve this project is the ability of the applicants to obtain permanent employment locally.

Resources Availability

Present: Only short term leases are being issued. The Tribe has regained access to Lake Havasu by obtaining shoreline lands which were withdrawn from the reservation when Parker Dam was built. 68 existing leases and permits on 6 acres were turned over to the Tribe by the Bureau of Land Management. The income from these leases is $14,100.

Year 1964: Only revocable permits were issued for certain areas of the reservation. The Tribe was not organized.

Long-range 1980: 3 to 5 mobile home parks, 50 to 100 subdivision homesites, 5 to 10 commercial and business leases.

Resources Development

Present: The Tribe is now operating an overnight campground. They are also attempting to develop a permanent mobile home park.

Year 1964: No development of resources was possible because the Tribe was not organized.

Long-range 1980: Considerable potential for development. Shoreline issue is settled, giving access to Lake Havasu which will create a demand for tourism and outdoor recreation.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. No families with children. A youth work learn program is provided for the summer to bring in Indian Youth to maintain the tribal campground.

Additional Attainments

The Chemehuevi Tribe has become organized and is showing initiative in accepting responsibility toward further development of the reservation.

Income

Present Tribal income $14,115; including land rental, interest, and overnight campground receipts. Present personal income estimated to be approximately $130,000.

In 1964 Tribal income $100; personal income not available.

Long-range 1980 projection of $100,000 Tribal income, $190,000 personal income.

Health

Indian Health facilities for Service Unit include PHS Indian Hospital at Parker, PHS Indian Health Center at Peach Springs, PHS Clinic in Supai and PHS Indian School Health Center at Riverside, California. Weekly clinic held at Needles, California, in Tribal facilities.

Major health problems in Service Unit are: 1) alcoholism, 2) diabetes mellitus, and 3) respiratory disease.

Physician at Peach Springs visits Havasupai every three weeks for a 1-1/2 day period. New clinic building on Havasupai Reservation constructed by U.S. Public Health Service in 1972. In acute situations, contract helicopter services at Grand Canyon are employed. Medical personnel available in canyon have included a temporary full-time physician, a health aide, and a Community Health Representative.

Medical supervision carried out by short-wave radio and telephone communication with personnel at Peach Springs Health Center and Phoenix Indian Medical Center. Alternate medical facilities in the Parker area include 36-bed community hospital in Blythe, California, approximately 50 miles from Parker and two General Hospitals in Lake Havasu City, Arizona. Town of Parker has two Osteopathic Physicians, one M.D., and new well-equipped 30-bed hospital which opened in March of 1974. Needles, California has hospital Emergency Room and inpatient facilities if needed.

Environmental Health Services provided by Environmental Health Technician stationed at Parker and Sanitarian from Phoenix. Hualapai serviced by Technician from Peach Springs.

COCOPAH INDIAN TRIBE
BIN G
Somerton, Arizona 85350
(602) 627-2102

Mr. Robert S. Barley, Chairman
Bin G
Somerton, Arizona 85350

Mr. Pete Soto, Vice-Chairman
2594 W. 15th Avenue
Yuma, Arizona 85364

Mr. Dale Phillips, Secretary
P. O. Box 48
Somerton, Arizona 85350

Mr. Paul Soto
6201 Riverside Drive
Yuma, Arizona 85364

Mr. Frank Twist
P. O. Box 226
Somerton, Arizona 85350

FORT YUMA AGENCY
P. O. Box 1591
Yuma, Arizona 85364
(602) 726-2670
FTS 261-2670

Lorraine E. White, Agency Superintendent (2670)
William F. Goss, Social Services Representative (2670)
John E. Honeycutt, Soil Scientist (2670)
William M. McAnally, Housing Development Officer (2670)
Felix J. Montague, Program Officer (2670)
Anne B. Platt, Vocational Development Specialist (2670)
Vacant, Community Services Specialist (2670)
Vacant, Realty Specialist (2670)

COCOPAH RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: West Cocopah Reservation near Somerton, Arizona, 1,773 acres. 480 Cocopah Indians. Located south and west of Yuma, Arizona, near Mexican border. Low lying desert land, surrounded by privately owned irrigated farm land. Reservation divided into three parcels known as East Cocopah, West Cocopah and Lots 5 and 6. A total of 286 Cocopahs live within the boundaries of the Reservation. 84 live adjacent to the Reservation. The remainder live in urban areas such as Los Angeles and Phoenix.

Employment

Present available labor force 142; 73 males, 69 females. 61 persons employed, approximately 20 of whom earn over $5,000 a year. 81 unemployed; 30 males, 51 females.

Short-range projections should improve the picture as there are several tribal farming projects underway, with more Cocopah students completing colleges and high school.

Housing

Present: 62 residences on the reservation sections of East and West, plus 20 modern mobile homes on the flood plain Lots 5 and 6. Of these 62 units, 14 new HUD homes are on West Cocopah, 6 substandard houses and 1 modern mobile home. There are 31 new HUD homes on East Cocopah, 2 new HIP homes and 8 substandard houses.

Industrialization

Presently there is no industry located on the Cocopah Reservation. Tribal Council has received funds and has constructed a mini-industry building in which tribal members can manufacture native crafts. The building, at present, is being used to house the Tribal Administrative Office and native crafts remain a cottage industry.

Resources Availability

Present: Irrigated land developed and leased 310 acres; land undeveloped approximately 1,100 acres.

Year 1964: Irrigated land developed and leased 191 acres; irrigable land undeveloped 151 acres.

Long-range 1980: Irrigated land developed and leased 1400 acres; no irrigable land undeveloped.

Resources Development

Present: Irrigated Land lease income $7,600 per annum.

Year 1964: Irrigated land lease income $1,410.

Long-range 1980: Irrigated land lease income $70,000.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. 144 children in the local Public schools. 8 students in various Universities and Colleges. Title III and Title IV Programs are in operation in the Public Schools.

Additional Attainments

Tribe showing greater initiative in accepting responsibility and involvement in interagency programs. Cooperating with Federal and local agencies on socio-economic development, especially social services and housing.

Five years ago less Bureau attention and tribal concern.

In future tribal commitment and involvement expected to increase.

Income

Present tribal income $7,600; personal income $230,000.

In 1964, tribal income was $1,400; personal income $21,000.

Attainable potential by 1980: Tribal income $70,000; personal income $250,000.

Health

Alcoholism probably most serious chronic disease, with additional high incidence of diabetes, liver, kidney, and gallbladder disease. Trachoma and Tuberculosis are considered endemic to this area; occasional outbreaks occur. Tuberculosis is a continuing problem, apparently resulting from overcrowded homes and substandard living conditions as well as frequent extended visits with untreated Mexican friends and relatives. Nutritional problems are contributing factors in many disease categories.

Diabetes, upper respiratory infections, otitis media and lacerations were a few of the leading clinical impressions during FY 75.

PHS Indian Hospital on Fort Yuma Reservation provides outpatient and inpatient care to Cocopah and Quechan Indians. Contract Health Services also available. Improved hospital and clinic facilities are needed for reservations, either by replacement of present hospital or alteration to a modern health center with increased Contract Health Services.

Future plans include greater emphasis on TB care finding, therapy and follow-up; additional nutritional counseling, and health maintenance services, more involvement of para-medical personnel in direct patient care.

Environmental Health Services provided by Indian Health Service.

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES

Rt. 1, Box 23-B
Parker, Arizona 85344
(602) 669-9211

Mr. Anthony Drennan, Sr., Chairman
Rt. 1, Box 23-B
Parker, Arizona 85344

Mrs. Veronica Murdock, Vice-Chairman
P. O. Box 249
Parker, Arizona 85344

Mr. Edward Swick, Secretary
P. O. Box 23-B, Route 1
Parker, Arizona 85344

Mr. Dean Welsh, Treasurer
P. O. Box 909
Parker, Arizona 85344

Mr. Darwin Welsh, Sr.
Route 1, Box 23-B
Parker, Arizona 85344

Mr. Carl Harper, Sr.
P. O. Box 18
Parker, Arizona 85344

Mr. Harry Patch, Sr.
P. O. Box 38
Parker, Arizona 85344

Mr. Dempsey Scott, Sr.
P. O. Box 642
Parker, Arizona 85344

Mr. Luther Stanley
P. O. Box 29, Route 1
Parker, Arizona 85344

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY

Route 1, Box 9-C
Parker, Arizona 85344
(602) 669-2134

William J. Lawrence, Superintendent (2134)
Vacant, Administrative Manager (2235)
Clyde L. Ballard, Realty Officer (2159)
John F. Daley, Loan Specialist (8481)
Vacant, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician (8100)
J. Kimball Hansen, Land Operations Officer (2187)
Solway O. Hondrum, Supervisory Civil Engineer (8140)
Vacant, Social Services Representative (2171)
Vernon M. Hughes, Supervisory General Engineer (2187)
Ellis E. James, Tribal Operations Officer (2134)
Clifford L. Jenson, Supervisory Hydraulic Engineer (2187)
Edna Mae Jones, Supervisory Accounting Specialist (8142)
Delbert L. Lawyer, Supervisory Electrical Engineer (2187)
Billy D. Martin, Supervisory Soil Conservationist (2187)
Marcus Mojado, General Supply Specialist (8148)
Hipkoe Sakiestewa, Education Coordinator (2216)
Stanley Schwab, Criminal Investigator (8130)
Billie Jo Sutton, Personnel Assistant (2237)
Vacant, Employment Assistance Officer (2215)

COLORADO RIVER RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Parker, Arizona. 268,691 acres. 1,767 Mojave, Chemehuevi, Navajo, and Hopi Indians on or adjacent to reservation. Located 280 miles from Los Angeles, California; 176 miles from Las Vegas, Nevada; 165 miles from Phoenix, Arizona. Low lying desert lands along the Colorado River bordered by mountains on two sides.

Employment

In 1975 total available labor force 679; 423 males, 256 females. 379 employed including permanent and temporary; 296 males, 83 females. 300 unemployed; 127 males, 173 females.

In the foreseeable future or by 1980, 550 man-years of Indian employment is projected as a result of further development of resources.

Housing

Present: 424 Dwellings. 70 Mutual Help, 50 Turnkey III and 150 HUD Low Rent Units, all new. 80 modern Homes built by Direct Loan, Revolving Credit, FHA, Bank and other sources. 74 Sub-standard homes.

Industrialization

Present: 90 business and commercial leases in force and 2 industrial enterprises in operation on the Reservation, resulting in 110 man-years of Indian employment. Tribal Industrial Park is completed and is being advertised for leasing.

In 1964, a total of 16 commercial and industrial enterprises were in operation; 30 man-years of Indian employment. This included construction of Bluewater Marina, a tribal enterprise consisting of restaurant, cabanas, marina supply, trailer park, and beach facilities.

By 1980, the increase in commercial and industrial development is projected to provide an additional 100 man-years of Indian employment.

Resources Availability

Present: Most promising resources available for significant development include; lands along the Colorado River that can be irrigated; mesa lands for housing and commercial production; outdoor recreation based along the Colorado River. Irrigated land 73,700 acres; mineral (gravel); fish permits, outdoor recreation and tourism 300,000 man-visitor days.

Long-range 1980: Irrigated land 100,000 acres; mineral; fish and hunting permits; outdoor recreation and tourism potential of 2,000,000 visitor days.

Resources Development

In 1974 irrigated land produced $1,752,900 in tribal and personal income. Total mineral income $18,600; outdoor recreation and tourism produced $53,600 tribal income. Commercial leases produced $249,200 tribal income.

In 1964 net income from irrigated land about $713,900. Outdoor recreation and tourism $20,800. Commercial leases about $42,000.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. 577 children in the local Public Schools. 44 students in various Universities and Colleges. Currently in the local public schools there is an Indian Counceling Team as well as Johnson O'Malley and Title IV Programs.

Income

Present tribal income $1,388,700; total personal income $36,652,200. In 1964 total tribal income $399,270; total personal income $2,100,000. Attainable potential by 1980; Tribal income $1,960,200 personal income $5,250,000.

Health

Indian Health facilities for Service Unit include PHS Indian Hospital at Parker, PHS Indian Health Center at Peach Springs, PHS Clinic in Supai and the PHS Indian Health Center at Riverside, California. Weekly clinic held at Needles, California, in Tribal facilities.

Major health problems in Service Unit are: 1) alcoholism, 2) diabetes mellitus, and 3) respiratory disease.

Physician at Peach Springs visits Havasupai every three weeks for a 1-1/2 day period. New clinic building on Havasupai Reservation constructed by U.S. Public Health Service in 1972. In acute situations, contract helicopter services at Grand Canyon are employed. Medical personnel available in Canyon have included a temporary full-time physician, a health aide, and a Community Health Representative.

Medical supervision carried out by short-wave radio and telephone communication with personnel at Peach Springs Health Center and Phoenix Indian Medical Center. Alternate medical facilities in the Parker area include 36-bed community Hospital in Blythe, California, approximately 50 miles from Parker and two General Hospitals in Lake Havasu City, Arizona. Town of Parker has two Osteopathic Physicians, one M.D., and new well-equipped, 30-bed hospital which opened in March of 1974. Needles, California has hospital Emergency Room and inpatient facilities if needed.

Environmental Health Services provided by Environmental Health Technician stationed at Parker and sanitarian from Phoenix. Hualapai serviced by Technician from Peach Springs.

WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE

P. O. Box 708
Whiteriver, Arizona 85941
Telephone (602)338-4346

Mr. Ronnie Lupe, Tribal Chairman
P. O. Box 708
Whiteriver, Arizona 85941

Mr. Ivan Kitcheyan, Vice-Chairman
P. O. Box 708
Whiteriver, Arizona 85941

Mr. Kay A. Lewis
P. O. Box 797
Whiteriver, Arizona 85941

Mr. Mary V. Riley
P. O. Box 524
Fort Apache, Arizona 85926

Mrs. Cornelia Hoffman
P. O. Box 708
Whiteriver, Arizona 85941

Mr. Carlos Nosie
P. O. Box 904
Whiteriver, Arizona 85941

Mr. Lafe Altaha
P. O. Box 605
Whiteriver, Arizona 85941

Mr. John Quintero
P. O. Box 616
Whiteriver, Arizona 85941

Mr. Nelson Lupe, Sr.
P. O. Box 1052
Whiteriver, Arizona 85941

Mr. Ray Ivins
P. O. Box 1142
Whiteriver, Arizona 85941

Mr. Reno Johnson
P. O. Box 891
Whiteriver, Arizona 85941

FORT APACHE AGENCY

Whiteriver, Arizona 85941
Telephone (602) 338-4364

Tim C. Dye, Superintendent (Ext. 11)
Lonnie W. King, Sr., Administrative Manager (Ext. 26)
Joseph Driscoll, Agency Credit Officer (Ext. 24)
J. Russel Mast, Forest Manager (Ext. 42)
Jimmie D. Cooper, Supv. Civil Engineer (Ext. 27)
Miss Rebecca Officer, Supv. Social Worker (Ext. 22)
Irvin Santiago, Housing Development Officer (Ext. 28)
John B. Garcia, Agency Special Officer (338-4344) or (Ext. 36)
James Powell, Education Program Administrator (Ext. 29)
Vacant, Employment Assistance Officer (Ext. 18)
Clifford Anable, Program Officer (Ext. 15)
Miss Eileen Rolfe, Realty Officer (Ext. 14)
Mr. Leland Chase, Land Operations Officer (Ext. 32)

FORT APACHE RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Whiteriver, Arizona. 7,500 White Mountain Apaches; 7,450 on-reservation. 1,644,972 acres. Located in the White Mountains of east central Arizona; adjoins San Carlos Reservation on southern boundary. Terrain varies from desert terrain at 2,700 feet elevation to spruce forests at 11,500 feet.

Employment

Present total employment about 920 man years; 1,400 people, 1,000 of them males. Employed by Tribe 434 man years, Federal and state governments 355 man years, private sector 131 man years. About 60% of employable males now working.

1963 total employment 590. Employed by Tribe 210, Federal and State governments 90, private sector 290.

Near future expect total employment of slightly over 1,000 man years. Expect distribution among Tribe, various governments, private sector similar to present distribution.

Long-range expect total employment of 1,500 man years; increase in tribal employment as Tribe continues to expand its control over commercial activity. Manpower shortage in skilled and semiskilled trades expected to become severe, however, overall unemployment expected to remain high.

Industrialization

Present total industrialization in timber, cattle, and tourism yields $1,500,000 cash income to central tribal government and directly provides 400 jobs for Apaches. The tribally owned industries are the Fort Apache Company, the Recreation Enterprise (fishing, camping and hunting), the Apache Enterprise (retail outlets and homesite leasing), and the Sunrise Park Resort Complex (skiing and deluxe inn). The private sector industries are the Apache owned cattle industry, and various leasing situations in minerals and retail outlets.

In 1963 total industrialization yielded $514,000 income and 230 jobs for Apaches. $514,000 income and 180 jobs from tribal industries and 50 jobs from the private sector.

Near future expect fairly stable income and employment from private sector. Income and jobs from tribal industries expected to increase slightly.

Long-range expect increase in income and employment from tribal industries, private sector decreasing.

Resource Availability

Major resources available include an allowable annual cut of 92 million board feet of timber, range land supporting about 15,000 head of cattle, very considerable tourism base of 750,000 acres of forest land, 25 fishing lakes and 200 miles of stream, and a great variety of wildlife.

Resources Development

At present timber resources yield $1,000,000 in cash income to central tribal government and 260 apache jobs from 60 MMBF annual cut. Allowable annual cut is 92 MMBF. Improved management could produce more and better jobs for Apaches in the near future and long term, and yield a greater percentage of sales to the tribal government.

Rangeland now supports about 15,000 head of cattle and yields income of about $316,000, including about 75 full time jobs. Little chance for improvement in short or long term; expected to remain static or degenerate.

Minerals only partially exploited due to inaccessibility and lack of quantitative survey data. Expected to become more important sometime in the future, sooner or later depending on many variable factors beyond the control of the Tribe.

Recreation and tourism now yield about 80 jobs and no cash income. Potential only fractionally exploited. Improved management could yield $1,000,000 per year net profit and provide for several more jobs. Increased and continuing investment in new facilities could provide for a considerable income and unlimited job opportunities. Some improvement expected in near future, while long term growth could be excellent.

Housing

As of June 30, 1975, a total of 604 new houses have been constructed and 73 houses repaired over the last ten years on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation under the following programs:

Program	New	Repair
Tribal Revolving Credit	126	21
HUD Mutual-Help	280	
HUD Low-Rent	100	
FHA 221d (Sawmill)	20	
BIA Home Improvement	18	42
Individual Effort	11	10
Farmers Home	47	
Veterans Administration	2	
	604	73

Plans are currently underway for the construction of an additional 140 houses in the fiscal year ending June, 1976.

Educational Attainments

At present one BIA boarding school (Fort Apache), two BIA day schools (Cedar Creek, Cibecue); two Navajo County public schools (Whiteriver, Seven Mile), one Lutheran mission school (East Fork). 100 Apaches in higher education.

Near future may see possibility of transferring entire educational responsibility to public school systems; closing Fort Apache Boarding School.

Long-Range planning anticipates increase in interest in higher education.

Additional Attainments

Tribal Council and membership show new, encouraging spirit. Accepting greater responsibilities; have own enterprises. Take initiative in socio-economic development activities. Cooperating and coordinating projects with Federal, state, local agencies and private enterprises. Effectively using Federal grant-in-aid programs, especially EDA and HUD. Tribal Council energetic, taking on increased commitments in development programs.

In 1964 and prior years Tribe depended much on Bureau to take initiative in socio-economic development matters. Had less involvement with outside agencies and private sector.

On short and long-range basis tribal responsibility, interagency involvement and initiative expected to increase substantially.

Income

At present $9,320,000 total personal income; $755,000 from private sector; $3,380,000 from tribal enterprises, and $5,185,000 from Federal and State governments.

In 1963 total personal income was $1,567,000; $525,000 from private sector; $1,042,000 from tribal, Federal and State Governments.

In near future expect total personal income of $10,000,000; $700,000 from private sector and $4,000,000 from tribal enterprise and $5,300,000 from Federal and State governments.

Long-range expect personal income of $15,000,000. $500,000 from private sector and $8,000,000 from tribal enterprise and $5,500,000 from Federal, and State governments.

Health

Leading problems are Pneumonia, Otitis Media and upper respiratory illnesses. Neonatal death rates, although still high, have dropped significantly in past two years.

Tuberculosis, alcohol abuse and its sequelae as well as other mental health problems significant in adult populations.

Hospital daily census during FY '75 was 25.1. Outpatient visits totaled 44,672 during same period.

Outpatient services reorganized into a Community-Family Health Team approach with a physician, Field Health nurse and Community Health Representatives as a care team.

50-bed hospital and outpatient facility used as present facility with field clinic at Cibecue staffed by a PHA and CHM with a physician preceptor on-site twice each week. Well-child clinic held monthly in East Fork and McNary by PHS community physicians in conjunction with pediatrician from special Maternal and Child Health project contracted with Good Samaritan Health Services in Phoenix.

Environmental Health Services provided by Sanitarian stationed in Globe and Environmental Health Technician stationed at IHS Hospital in Whiteriver.

FORT MCDOWELL MOHAVE-APACHE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Rt. 1, Box 700
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256
Telephone 837-9832

Mr. Clinton Pattea, Chairman
Rt. 1, Box 492
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256

Mr. Ben Kill, Vice-Chairman
Rt. 1, Box 3107
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256

Mr. Lloyd Doka
Rt. 1, Box 700
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256

Robert Russell
Rt. 1, Box 700
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256

Vincent Smith
Rt. 1, Box 700
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256

FORT MCDOWELL AGENCY

Rt. 1, Box 700
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256
Telephone 836-9831

Samuel Hilliard, Coordinator

FORT MCDOWELL RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Scottsdale, Arizona. 24,680 acres. 346 Yavapai-Apache Indians. Located 13 miles north of Mesa, Arizona. Reservation stretches for 10 miles along Verde River from north to south and 4 miles wide. Elevation 1,350 to 1,900 feet. Land ranges from typical rolling desert to lush river bottom; almost flat to steep grades. Reservation bounded by Salt River Indian Community; within economy of Scottsdale, Mesa and Phoenix Metropolitan Area.

Employment

The 1975 potential labor force is 99; 61 males, 38 females. Unemployed 29; 17 males, 12 females. 70 employed; 44 males, 26 females.

1965 available labor force 80, consisting of 47 permanently employed, 9 temporarily employed, 24 unemployed. March 1966 available labor force 77, consisting of 47 permanently employed, 15 temporarily employed, 15 unemployed.

Housing

Presently 53 dwelling units on Reservation; 19 units adequate, 8 repairable 26 dilapidated. June 1968 initiation of Mutual-Help Housing Program. June 30, 1970, 10 Mutual-Help houses completed. 1963 reflected 9 units adequate, 8 repairable, 26 dilapidated. The proposed construction of the Orme Dam is one reason for delay in starting construction for additional houses, however, construction started December 15, 1975 on 8 new HUD homes. Completion is expected June 1976.

Resources Development

Reservation has received proposals for development. Sale of sand and gravel on increase due to adjacent development. A study on selecting the most economical acreage of the 2500 gift provided in the CAP Bill is underway. Expect Central Arizona Project will replace area around flowing streams with lake of value for combined storage and flood control. By year 2000 possibility of residential community of 170,000 people.

Additional Attainments

Presently Tribal Council taking initiative, working effectively with Federal, State and local agencies in interagency relations. Concerned with Central Arizona Orme Dam Project. Younger members fairly affluent; see value of joining mainstream of American way of life; interested in socio-economic development activities. Older members conservative.

Same situation five years ago.

In future anticipate younger members to increase interagency involvement in socio-economic development activities. Central Arizona Project with construction of Orme Dam should bring substantial additional income to Tribe in future. Preliminary negotiations are underway with Bureau of Reclamation.

Tribe has 701 Urban Comprehensive Planning Program of community which was completed in August 1972. A resident planner is administering a 701 Planning Assistance Program with a 3-year grant from HUD.

Tribe is keeping in close contact with McCulloch's planned Fountain Hill City adjacent to west boundary of reservation. This development is now under construction. Rio Verde Development just north of the reservation is under construction. McCulloch has plans for a new town, Goldfield on the east side of the Verde River to commence about 1990.

A planning committee has completed plans for the use of funds to be received from land claims settlement. A tribal roll is completed and funds have been distributed.

A committee is working on revising the tribal constitution with assistance from the Field Solicitors office.

The Tribal Council is directing the activities of Practicum Students from Penn State University in Community Development.

The Tribal Council took the initiative in setting up a tribal office and staffing with Tribal and B.I.A. employees to better serve their community.

Industrialization

At present no industry on Reservation. Tribe operates a recreation enterprise. In 1963 no industry on Reservation.

Resources Availability

At present 1,300 acres available for agricultural development 600 acres under cultivation. Same 1,300 acres available for development with higher and better use for residential development. Total of 17,000 acres potentially available for residential and commercial development; additional 1,000 acres available for industrial and public utilities development. Ground water resources best in state. Water from Verde River would enable Reservation to farm 1,300 acres with three acre feet of irrigation. Nine miles of flowing stream provide base for recreational or residential development. Undetermined quantities of sand and gravel on Reservation.

Education

A pre-school (Early Child Development Program) was started last year and is funded by HEW, BIA and JOM. A total of 26 students ages 2 through 5 are enrolled.

Income

Present estimated average family income in the $6,000 range. Primary source of income from earnings at City of Phoenix Water Plant. Sale of cattle also source of family income. Estimated Tribal income $40,000 from right-of-way for City of Phoenix city water line, recreational enterprises, and others.

In 1970 Family income ranged as follows: $1,000 to $1,999 seven families; $2,000 to $2,999 six families; $3,000 to $6,999, eighteen families; $7,000 to $9,999, five families; $10,000 and over, three families.

Health

The tribe considers of most importance, following problems: Diabetes, problems of the aging, dental care needs for all ages, upper respiratory infections, accidents, mental health, alcoholism, nutrition and need for health education.

Phoenix Indian Medical Center, some 40 miles away, provides hospital inpatient and outpatient care. A new general clinic located within recently constructed tribal buildings opened April of 1974. It is staffed by one physician and one LPN once a week. Public Health Nurse also spends one day a week in clinic along with a Health Educator and Social Service patients referred to the clinic. Environmental Health staff works on specific projects and dietition with others in a consultant capacity.

There are two Community Health Representatives on the reservation. Although their activities are comprehensive in nature, the emphasis is on working with the elderly, clinical assistance, and general health follow-up and transportation.

Environmental Health Services provided by a Sanitarian and an Environmental Health Technician stationed at Phoenix Indian Medical Center.

FORT MOJAVE INDIAN TRIBE
P.O. Box 798
Needles, California 92363
(714) 326-3844

Mr. Llewellyn Barrackman, Chairman
1205 Broadway
Needles, California 92363

Mr. Norvin McCord, Vice-Chairman
408 Smokestack Drive
Needles, California 92363

Mr. Hilton Bricker, Secty-Treasurer
413 Merriman Avenue
Needles, California 92363

Mr. Joseph Guierrez, Jr.
10456 Davidson Circle
Mojave Valley, Arizona 86440

Mr. Claude Lewis
P. O. Box 1025
Parker, Arizona 85344

Mr. Simon Mills
705 Merriman Avenue
Needles, California 92363

Miss Alberta Stillman
Box 5381
Mojave Valley, Arizona 86440

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY
Route 1, Box 9-C
Parker, Arizona 85344
(602) 669-2134

William J. Lawrence, Superintendent (2134)
Vacant, Administrative Manager (2235)
Clyde L. Ballard, Realty Officer (2159)
John F. Daley, Loan Specialist (8481)
Vacant, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician (8100)
J. Kimball Hansen, Land Operations Officer (2187)
Solway O. Hondrum, Supervisory Civil Engineer (8140)
Vacant, Social Services Representative (2171)
Vernon M. Hughes, Supervisory General Engineer (2187)
Ellis E. James, Tribal Operations Officer (2134)
Clifford L. Jenson, Supervisory Hydraulic Engineer (2187)
Edna Mae Jones, Supervisory Accounting Specialist (8142)
Delbert L. Lawyer, Supervisory Electrical Engineer (2187)
Billy D. Martin, Supervisory Soil Conservationist (2187)
Marcus Mojado, General Supply Specialist (8148)
Hipkoe Sakiestewa, Education Coordinator (2216)
Stanley Schwab, Criminal Investigator (8130)
Billie Jo Sutton, Personnel Assistant (2237)
Vacant, Employment Assistance Officer (2215)

FORT MOJAVE RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Needles, California. 41,884 acres. 543 Mojave Indians; 374 live on or near reservation. Located along both sides of the Colorado River in Arizona, California and Nevada. 125 miles south of Las Vegas, Nevada. Low lying desert land surrounded by high mesa land and mountains.

Employment

Present available labor force 183; 88 males, 95 females. 67 employed including permanent and temporary work; 46 males, 21 females. 116 unemployed 42 males, 74 females.

Year 1964: Employment picture was about the same as present.

Long-range 1980 projection indicates available employment for a labor force of 200 persons.

Housing

Present: 89 residences, of which 69 can be classed as standard. HUD has approved 50 units of Conventional Mutual Help to be constructed on purchased land adjacent to the California village. HUD will be requested to fund another 50 unit project to be built on the Arizona side in the near future.

Industrialization

Present: 4 commercial or industrial enterprises in operation. Efforts are being made to establish an overnight trailer park and campground.

In 1964, no commercial or industrial enterprises were in operation.

Long-range 1980; 5 to 10 commercial or industrial enterprises. Potential job development for 100 to 150 Indians.

Resources Availability

Present: Commercial leases 4; outdoor recreation and tourism 19,000 man-visitor days.

Long-range 1980: Income from commercial leases $200,000 minerals $2,000; Commercial and industrial enterprises $15,000; outdoor recreation and tourism $13,000 agriculture $500,000.

Resources Development

In 1974 agricultural land produced $14,720, commercial leases $157,255.

In 1964 total income was $2,197 from one commercial lease.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. 220 children in the local schools. 8 students in various Universities and Colleges. Johnson O'Malley and Title IV Programs are in operation in both Arizona and California Public Schools.

Income

Present tribal income $183,100; personal income $536,000.

In 1964, tribal income $5,000; personal income $140,000.

Projected long-range 1980 tribal income $500,000; personal income $650,000.

Health

Indian Health facilities for Service Unit include PHS Indian Hospital at Parker, PHS Indian Health Center at Peach Springs, PHS Clinic in Supai and PHS Indian School Health Center at Riverside, California. Weekly clinic held at Needles, California, in Tribal facilities.

Major health problems in Service Unit are: 1) alcoholism, 2) diabetes mellitus, and 3) respiratory disease.

Physician at Peach Springs visits Havasupai every three weeks for a 1-1/2 day period. New clinic building on Havasupai Reservation constructed by U.S. Public Health Service in 1972. In acute situations, contract helicopter services at Grand Canyon are employed. Medical personnel available in canyon have included a temporary full-time physician, a health aide, and a Community Health Representative.

Medical supervision carried out by short-wave radio and telephone communication with personnel at Peach Springs Health Center and Phoenix Indian Medical Center. Alternate medical facilities in the Parker area include 36-bed community hospital in Blythe, California, approximately 50 miles from Parker and two General Hospitals in Lake Havasu City, Arizona. Town of Parker has two Osteopathic Physicians, one M.D. and new well-equipped, 30-bed hospital which opened in March of 1974. Needles, California has hospital Emergency Room and inpatient facilities if needed.

Environmental Health Services provided by Environmental Health Technician stationed at Parker and Sanitarian from Phoenix. Hualapai serviced by Technician from Peach Springs.

QUECHAN INDIAN TRIBE

P. O. BOX 1169
Yuma, Arizona 85364
(714) 572-0023
572-0328

Mr. Elmer Savilla, President
P. O. Box 577
Winterhaven, CA 92283

Mrs. Priscilla Webb, Vice-President
P. O. Box 826
Yuma, Arizona 85364

Ms. Pearl Joaquin, Secretary
P. O. Box 1169
Yuma, Arizona 85364

Mr. Anderson Miguel, Treasurer
P. O. Box 1169
Yuma, Arizona 85364

Mr. Marshall Benedict, Sr.
P. O. Box 26
Winterhave, CA 92283

Mr. William Curren
P. O. Box 1333
Yuma, Arizona 85364

Mr. Vernon Smith
P. O. Box 193
Winterhaven, CA 92283

Mr. Ralph Yuma
P. O. Box 402
Winterhaven, CA 92283

Ms. Judith Prietta
P. O. Box 1169
Yuma, Arizona 85364

FORT YUMA AGENCY

P. O. Box 1591
Yuma, Arizona 85364
(602) 726-2670
FTS 261-2670

Lorraine E. White, Agency Superintendent (2670)
William F. Goss, Social Services Representative (2670)
John E. Honeycutt, Soil Scientist (2670)
William M. McAnally, Housing Development Officer (2670)
Felix J. Montague, Program Officer (2670)
Anne B. Platt, Vocational Development Specialist (2670)
Vacant, Community Services Specialist (2670)
Vacant, Realty Specialist (2670)

FORT YUMA RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Yuma, Arizona. 9,282 acres. 1,645 Quechan Indians, 853 live on or near the Reservation. Located along Colorado River across from Yuma, Arizona, in Imperial County, California. A small portion of the Reservation lies across Colorado River in Arizona. Low lying desert land bordered by Colorado River on east and mesa and mountains on west. 156 miles from San Diego, California; 183 miles from Phoenix, Arizona.

Employment

Present available labor force is 297; 158 males, 139 females. Approximately 51 persons earning over $5,000 a year, 148 earning less than $5,000 a year. There are 199 employed. Unemployed 98; 32 males, 66 females.

Short-range prediction should improve the picture since the Quechans are enlarging their tomato greenhouses, building many new houses, and opening up a great deal of their land to their own farming enterprises. By 1977 the labor force could reach 400.

Housing

Of the 197 existing homes on the reservation, 140 are in standard condition. 105 are HUD Mutual Help units. 60 additional Mutual Help units have been approved by HUD for immediate construction. Also programmed are additional HIP homes for the elderly.

Industrialization

Present: One tribally-owned mobile home park in operation; potential job development for 5 to 10 Indians. 4 Commercial businesses in operation. Tribally owned Environmental Farm employs 35 persons, and has potential for earning $200,000 per year for tribe.

Year 1964: No commercial or industrial enterprises in operation.

Long-range 1980: New highway interchange crossing Reservation will provide possibility for 3 to 5 new commercial enterprises: Service station, motel, other tourist type business; potential Indian employment of 25 to 30 persons.

Additional Attainments

At present Tribal Council and members show determination, ingenuity, and resourcefulness. Tribal government is responsive to members needs. Take initiative in developing own projects. Effectively using Federal grant-in-aid programs, especially EDA, OEO, and HUD, in cooperation with Bureau and other Federal, State and local agencies, and private sectors.

Cooperative and coordinative efforts by Tribe in interagency relations, particularly development and employment programs on Reservation and adjacent area. Outstanding example of tribal interagency relations is Indian Development District of Arizona (IDDA) comprised of Arizona Indian Tribes. IDDA assists in formation of planning areas which identify economic needs, develop programs and request help from EDA and other agencies.

In 1964 and prior years Tribe depended much on Bureau to take initiative in socio-economic development matters. Had less involvement with outside agencies and private sectors.

On short-range and long-range basis tribal interagency relations and initiative expected to be expanded to increase benefits to Indians.

Resources Availability

Present: Irrigated land developed and leased 6,800 acres; land undeveloped approximately 600 acres. Outdoor recreation and tourism 60,000 man-visitor days. 6 commercial enterprises.

Year 1964: Irrigated land developed and leased 5,600 acres; irrigable land undeveloped 600 acres. Outdoor recreation and tourism 40,000 man-visitor days. No commercial.

Long-range 1980: All irrigated land developed and leased. 10 commercial enterprises in operation.

Resources Development

Present: Irrigated land lease income $437,400. Outdoor recreation $3,500.

Long-range 1980: Irrigated land lease income $500,000. Outdoor recreation $5,000. Tourism $5,000. Water $5,000. Commercial enterprises $75,000.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. 571 children in the local Public Schools. 26 students in various colleges and universities. Johnson O'Malley and Title IV Programs are in operation in the local school districts.

Health

Alcoholism probably most serious chronic disease, with additional high incidence of diabetes, liver, kidney, and gallbladder disease. Trachoma and Tuberculosis are considered endemic to this area; occasional outbreaks occur. Tuberculosis a continuing problem, apparently resulting from overcrowded homes and substandard living conditions as well as frequent extended visits with untreated Mexican friends and relatives. Nutritional problems are contributing factors in many disease categories.

Diabetes, upper respiratory infections, otitis media and lacerations were a few of the leading clinical impressions during FY 75.

PHS Indian Hospital Fort Yuma Reservation provides outpatient and inpatient care to Cocopah and Quechan Indians. Contract Health Services also available. Improved hospital and clinic facilities are needed for reservations, either by replacement of present hospital or alteration to a modern health center with increased Contract Health Services.

Future plans include greater emphasis on TB care finding, therapy and follow-up; additional nutritional counseling, and health maintenance services, more involvement of para-medical personnel in direct patient care.

Environmental Health Services provided by Indian Health Service.

GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

P. O. Box 97
Sacaton, Arizona 85247
Telephone (602) 562-3311

Mr. Alexander Lewis, Sr., Governor
Route 1, Box 865
Laveen, Arizona 85339

Mr. Donald Antone, Sr., Lt. Governor
P. O. Box 1187
Bapchule, Arizona 85221

Mrs. Betsy Greene, Secretary
Route 1, Box 86-V
Coolidge, Arizona 85228

Mrs. Beverly Jones, Treasurer
P. O. Box 217
Sacaton, Arizona 85247

Members
Mr. Harry Cruye
Mr. Perry Enos
Mr. Arnold Kisto
Mrs. Cora Baptisto
Mr. Dean Schurz
Mr. Edison Allison
Mrs. Velma Allison
Mrs. Rhoda Lewis
Mr. Nathan Thompson
Mr. Arnold Charles
Mr. Arnold Juan
Mrs. Brenda L. Robertson
Mr. Thomas White
Mr. Lawrence Enos
Mrs. Sally Pablo
Mr. Anselm Shelde
Mr. Perry Sundust

PIMA AGENCY

Sacaton, Arizona 85247
Telephone 602-562-3326

Mr. Kendall Cumming, Superintendent
Mr. Jack Rumsey, Administrative Manager (3327)
Mr. Edmund L. Thompson Sr., Program Officer (3311)
Mr. Marc Sekayouma, Realty Officer (3552)
Mr. Paul Leo Thomas, Agency Special Officer (3660)
Mr. John B. McMakin, Agency Land Operations Officer (3372)
Mr. Leon Duncan, Housing Development Officer (3563)
Mr. Albert Joseph, Education Planning Officer (3316)
Mr. Claudio Villalobos, Social Worker (Supv.) (3557)
Ms. Martha Quinn, Acting Employment Assistance Officer (3521)
Mr. William Marr, Building and Grounds Manager (3571)
Mr. Ervin Nelson, Supv. Highway Engineer (3511)
Mr. Edward Huizingh, Industrial Development Officer (3311)
Mr. Joseph McDermott, Property and Supply Officer (3381)

GILA RIVER RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Sacaton, Arizona. 371,933 acres, 8,355 Pima and Maricopa Indians residing on or adjacent to the Reservation. Terrain dominated by gently sloping Gila River valley floor, punctuated by free-standing buttes and defined largely by scenic mountain ranges. Reservation is bisected by usually dry Gila River.

Employment

Approximately 39% of the total estimated labor force of 2,284 is female. Total employed 1,265; 618 males; 647 females, with about 51% employed by government (Federal, State, County, local), 31% by industry and 10% in agriculture. Approximately 30% of Indian employment is off-Reservation. 1,019 unemployed; 778 males; 241 females.

Housing

Total occupied and vacant housing 1,520. Breakdown is as follows: 1,309 units are occupied and 211 units are vacant. Of the total 309 occupied, 763 are substandard (70 rehabilitable units are included), and 546 units are considered standard. It is anticipated that 75 public housing units will be constructed in the near future on the Reservation with an additional 125 public housing units to be constructed following completion of the 75 units. Since 1963 a total of 572 new homes have been built. The majority (334) were constructed by the Bureau of Indian Affair's Housing Improvement Program. Presently there are 728 families requiring housing assistance.

Industrialization

Light manufacturing has recently developed rapidly on the Reservation. Growth is due in large part to development of three industrial parks on Reservation lands which have attracted numerous new manufacturing firms: PIMA-CHANDLER PARK--Pima Valve Company, F-M4 Gila River Corp., Union Manufacturing, United Mobile Homes, Southwest Solvents, Speed Fab-Crete, Pimalco, and Anthony Farms; PIMA-COOLIDGE PARK--Gila River Indian Enterprise, Dela Enterprises, and Pima Container Reclaiming Corp.; SANTAN PARK --Gila River Grain Storage and Arizona Tanning Company.

Four I-10 interchanges located on Reservation lands present excellent potential for development. Other Reservation economic activity includes arts and crafts manufacturing and sales, retail trade, construction, and sand and gravel extraction.

Tourism and recreation are increasing with the completion of Firebird Lake (Sun Valley Marina) and the development of the Pima-Hohokam Nationa Monument. Other future developments include service stations, motels, and related small businesses, and shopping centers.

Resources Availability

At present there are 75,000 acres of land now under irrigation which could be increased to 80,000 by 1980. Excellent ground water in parts of Reservation. Large sand and gravel deposits, possible copper and other metallic minerals. Excellent location just south of Phoenix. Bisected by Interstate Highway 10 and served by Southern Pacific Railroad.

Resources Development

During past 5 years 5,000 acres of land have been reorganized and rehabilitated. 1,500 acres of new land have been developed in the last two years. Other developments are four interchanges, one lake, Arizona pump storage, expansion of Tribal farm enterprise, and development of National Monument and related businesses. Increased development expected to center around recreational facilities to accommodate potential tourism with the development of regional and community parks and game wildlife potential.

Educational Attainments

Currently five elementary and one high school on the Reservation; Blackwater Elementary (Tribally operated), Casa Blanca Elementary (BIA), Gila Crossing Elementary (BIA), Sacaton Elementary (public), St. Peters Elementary (parochial), and St. Johns High School (parochial). Public High Schools available nearby in off-Reservation communities. A new facility has been constructed at Casa Blanca with two new complexes slated for completion at Sacaton in 1976. Presently there are approximately 160 students attending higher education institutions.

Additional Attainments

A significant development in 1969 was the selection of the Reservation to participate in the Model Cities Program. This resulted in grant funds annually for FY '71 to '74 which helped establish a planning arm of Tribal government. This was instrumental in significant progress for the Tribe in all programmatic areas. Presently the Tribe is in the process of restructuring its organization to make it a more workable and responsive government. One of the first areas to undergo restructuring was education As a result, the Tribe now has a Department of Education with a Director and an Assistant Director. The Department now covers all aspects of education from day care to institutions of higher education. In the near future more areas (health, social services, housing and government) will be restructured to accommodate today's needs.

Income

Reservation income $14,433,000 (sources tabulated include work with Federal and State agencies, agricultural income, business and industry income, Tribal income, and transfer payments).

The Reservation income figure is not all individually job related but is income generated for Gila River Indian Community operation and maintenance.

Approximately 75% of the employed are earning less than $5,000 per year with the average family income approximately $4,800 (5.5 persons per family).

Health

There are three distinct health providers in Gila River Indian Community, one from Indian Health Service Sacaton Service Unit serving Districts 1 thru 5 and Ak Chin, one from Indian Health Service Phoenix Service Unit serving Districts 6 & 7, and Tribal Human Resources Department, Health Services Branch, serving all seven districts and Ak Chin.

Responsibilities for care divided generally with Indian Health Service providing direct medical care through clinics and inpatient facilities plus a field unit to handle referrals pertaining to clinic and hospital activities. Health Services Branch staff of Human Resources Department, i.e. Environmental Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Health Education and Division of Community Nursing comprised of Community Health Representatives, Family Planning and a proposed Community Nursing Program, handle direct referrals and initiate programs in community to meet community needs and requests.

Reservation is served by two Indian Health Service Units at Sacaton and Phoenix. Phoenix Service Unit (Phoenix Indian Medical Center) services portion of reservation southwest of Phoenix located in Maricopa County plus village of Santa Cruz, located in Pinal County (tribal districts 6 & 7).

Majority of surgical cases seen include fractures and lacerations for conditions related to misuse of alcohol. Most medical patients seen for diabetes complications, gall bladder disease, alcohol-related conditions, mental illness, and respiratory diseases. The leading cause of death among adults has been alcohol-related accidents.

Hospital services provided at Phoenix Indian Medical Center. A 76-bed nursing home sponsored by a religious organization located at Maricopa Colony.

Tribal Community Health Representatives (4) provide an important link in delivery of health services. Through their efforts in health education and direct health programs population receiving better medical care as well as obtaining better understanding of health problems.

Van for transporting patients to hospital and Gila Crossing Clinic on a planned emergency basis purchased by contract with Indian Health Service in 1973 and is meeting a real need. Communities have active health committee which acts as a coordinating and planning group.

Environmental Health Services provided by means of a contract between Indian Health Service and Gila River Tribe.

HAVASUPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL

General Delivery
Supai, Arizona 86434
Telephone 448-2881

Mr. Clark Jack, Jr., Chairman
Supai, Arizona 86435

Ms. Agnes Chamberlain, Vice-Chairman
Supai, Arizona 86435

Reed Watahomigie, Treasurer
Supai, Arizona 86435

Steve Hirst, Secretary
Supai, Arizona 86435

Members

Nora Uqualla
Jim Uqualla, Sr.
Marvin Jack
Leon Rogers

TRUXTON CANON AGENCY

Valentine, Arizona 86437
Telephone 769-2251

Charles Pitrat, Superintendent

Gerald Lucero, Administrative Manager (2241)

Vacant, Housing Development Officer (2281)

Albert Rogge, Facility Manager (2241)

Floyd Wilson, Social Worker (Stationed at Camp Verde - 567-3426)

Charles Bandy, Jr., Program Analyst (2302)

William H. Beck, Natural Resource Manager (2302)

Theodore Quasula, Agency Special Officer (2220)

George Archambault, Agency Employment Assistance Officer (2332)

James Simpson, Education Specialist (445-4860 x 345)

HAVASUPAI RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters; Supai, Arizona. 188,077 acres; 425 Havasupai Indians on roll; 302 at Supai Canyon. Located in Northeast Arizona at bottom of Cataract Canyon within Grand Canyon National Park. 76 miles northeast of Peach Springs, Arizona. Beautiful canyon walls and blue-green stream and falls at bottom of Grand Canyon.

Employment

Present potential labor force is 222 consisting of 124 males, 98 females. Total employed 49, consisting of 28 males, 21 females. Unemployed 173, consisting of 96 males, 77 females. 96 actively seeking employment. All unemployed seeking employment in construction projects. When house construction ends, unemployment will increase.

Five years ago available labor force was 141; employed 66, unemployed 75. 43 actively sought employment.

In 10 years labor force in canyon not expected to increase due to lack of room for more people. Number unemployed expected to decrease appreciably.

Housing

Thirty-seven houses flown down by helicopter and completed. Thirteen presently under construction. No more planned at present.

Industrialization

No plans contemplated for industrialization of the Havasupai Reservation. Limited commercialism associated with recreation and tourism highly potential. $80,000 EDA Multi-purpose building with new cafe constructed, cafe operating in 1973. Better sewage and waste disposal needed before further development and under study.

Resources Availability

Natural resources consist of Cataract Creek, waterfalls along creek, scenic grandeur of the canyon, farm lands and range.

Tourism is largest resource available for development.

Resources Development

Presently major emphasis on development of tourist facilities: Trail improvement, better campgrounds, plans for new lodge and business complex. Plans for improving irrigation system. Packer station and corrals constructed at Hilltop along with improved parking facilities.

In past, tendency was to do best with what was available; improve only as necessary and fund availability.

New 32 room motel with business complex planned in future at Supai village. Electricity now at village.

Canyon Park expansion bill returned 185,000 acres of land to the Havasupai. Tribal cattle industry with other economic developments may be possible. Tribe operating old park campgrounds.

By 1978 paved highway from Peach Springs to Hilltop. Helicopter flights to Supai, hiking and riding trails to be developed.

Educational Attainments

Bureau school reopened in Supai Canyon in 1965 up to second grade with one teacher. In 1971 second teacher hired, classes increased to four grades, in 1974 school increased to fifth grade, in 1975 to sixth grade. High cost and lack of facilities major problems. Children seventh grade and above in boarding schools. Plans for new school to sixth grade being developed. Seven Havasupai students in college or higher education.

In FY 1962 no Bureau school on Reservation. All children were in Public or Bureau boarding school.

Income

Present, past and future income derived from tourism. Number of tourists about 10,000. Total tourist income $206,951; including entry fees $42,688 lodge rentals $52,923, other income $5,866. Individual income $98,100.

Ten years ago tourists totaled 3,625. Packing income was $15,847, hiking fees $2,305, lodge rentals $4,650, individual packers $2,000.

In 10 years tourist total expected to be limited to 15,000, packing $120,000, hiking $40,000, lodge rentals $80,000, other income $10,000, individual income $100,000.

Health

Indian Health facilities for Service Unit include PHS Indian Hospital at Parker, PHS Indian Health Center at Peach Springs, PHS Clinic in Supai and PHS Indian School Health Center at Riverside, California. Weekly clinic held at Needles, California, in Tribal facilities.

Major health problems in Service Unit are: 1) alcoholism, 2) diabetes mellitus, and 3) respiratory disease.

Physician at Peach Springs visits Havasupai every three weeks for a 1-1/2 day period. New clinic building on Havasupai Reservation constructed by U.S. Public Health Service in 1972. In acute situations, contract helicopter services at Grand Canyon are employed. Medical personnel available in canyon have included a temporary full-time physician, a health aide, and a Community Health Representative.

Medical supervision carried out by short-wave radio and telephone communication with personnel at Peach Springs Health Center and Phoenix Indian Medical Center. Alternate medical facilities in the Parker area include 36-bed community hospital in Blythe, California, approximately 50 miles from Parker and two General Hospitals in Lake Havasu City, Arizona. Town of Parker has two Osteopathic Physicians, one M.D., and new well-equipped, 30-bed hospital which opened in March of 1974. Needles, California has hospital Emergency Room and inpatient facilities if needed.

Environmental Health Services provided by Environmental Health Technician Stationed at Parker and Sanitation from Phoenix. Hualapai serviced by Technician from Peach Springs.

HOPI TRIBE

P.O. Box 123
Oraibi, Arizona 86039
Telephone 734-2451

Mr. Abbott Sekaquaptewa, Chairman
P. O. Box 123
Oraibi, Arizona 86039

Mr. Alvin A. Dashee,
Vice-Chairman
P. O. Box 726
Polacca, Arizona 86042

Members

Polacca

Logan Koopee
Hansen N. Tootsie
Austin Komalestewa
Jacob Coochise

Kyakotsmovi

Sankey George
Raymond Coin
Lorenzo Yoyokie

Mishongnovi

Wilson Williams
Bert Puhuyestewa

Old Oraibi

Myron Polequaptewa

Moencopi

Clifford Honahie
Robert Sakiestewa

Shipaulovi

Erma Wells
Clark Tewazeyouma

Bacabi

Thomas Balenquah
Esther Honyumptewa

HOPI AGENCY

Keams Canyon, Arizona 86034
Telephone 738-2221

Alph H. Secakuku, Superintendent (Ext. 33)
Perry Parton, Administrative Manager (Ext. 32)
Guy McIntosh, Program Officer (Ext. 45)
William J. Allen, Credit Officer (Ext. 35)
Nathan C. Begay, Tribal Operations Officer (Ext. 28)
Marvin Jones, Land Operations Officer (Ext. 47)
Ivan Sidney, Special Officer (Ext. 24)
Pansy Pawson, Social Worker (Ext. 18)
Harold Chandler, Building and Ground Manager (Ext. 41)
Randy Sells, Employment Assistance Officer (Ext. 15)
Dorrance Steele, Education Program Administrator (Ext. 25)
Thomas Brewer, Housing Development Officer (Ext. 48)

HOPI RESERVATION

People and Area

Tribal headquarters: Oraibi, Arizona. B.I.A. Agency: Keams Canyon, Arizona. Agency 32 miles from tribal headquarters. 650,172.26 acres (exclusive Hopi land); 1,822,082 acres (equal interest Hopi and Navajo tribes). 6,865 Hopi Indians; 5,548 on-reservation.

Located in northeastern Arizona; surrounded by Navajo Reservation; 65 miles north of Interstate Highway 40 (U.S. Highway 66). Northern half of Reservation mesa and valley terrain with some grass cover and Juniper trees. Southern half semi-desert plains some grass cover.

Employment

At present 1,071 employed; 664 males, 407 females. 1,001 unemployed; 595 males, 406 females. In 1976, anticipate 1,185 to be employed; 934 unemployed.

Housing

Presently there are approximately 807 dwelling units. 135 Standard, 672 Substandard. In 1976 an increase of 73 Standard units will be realized through the HUD Mutual Help Program and approximately 40 homes will be renovated through the Home Improvement Program.

In 1977 there will be another 85 dwelling units thru the HUD Mutual Help Program with another 200 applied for.

Industrialization

At present consists of expanded family operated commercial establishments, 62 Indians, and the $1,000,000 Hopi Cultural Center comprising motel, restaurant, museum, curio shops; 28 employees; future expansion of ancillary tourism facilities attracted by Center. Hopi Electronics Enterprise plant employs 8.

In 1976, initiation of small commercial elements near Cultural Center will include silvercraft and other crafts requiring skilled manual dexterity. Anticipate revenue and expansion of jobs at villages.

Resources Availability

During past 10 years available resources increased with sale of oil leases; yielded over $3,000,000 to tribe, although no oil found. Coal lease presently yields rental income of approximately $400,000 per year with probability of increase within the next few years. Much interest in Reservation by mining companies especially in uranium and coal.

Resources Development

In latest 5 year period tribal government has become highly organized; functioning as entity in economic development of Reservation. Examples: Commercial elements and Electronics Component Plant, Cultural Center tourism project. Indian Development District of Arizona.

Educational Attainments

The Bureau of Indian Affairs operates 5 day schools and one boarding school. Total enrollment was 1,023 during the 1974-75 school year. The boarding school also functions as a day school for 7th and 8th grade students while operating a unique program with the public school system. There is one Mennonite mission day school educating Hopi youth in grades Kindergarten - 8th grade. Most high school students attend one of three off-reservation boarding schools while others are bussed daily to a public high school at Ganado, Arizona. Plans are being developed for construction of a B.I.A. high school on the reservation at a site east of Polacca village. Completion and occupancy of the proposed high school is targeted for the late 70's. At the present time 169 hopi students receive financial assistance for their higher education through the BIA and are attending over 35 different colleges and universities. The Hopi staff members engaged either in classroom instruction or school administration. Each day school has a viable school board functioning in an advisory capacity. The Tribal government has developed and maintained an auspicious Education Committee and is evolving and Education Office that is functional and responsive.

Income

At present, average family income $3,870. Projected family income for 1976 - $4,102.

Health

Single most common cause of hospitalization, excluding deliveries and complications of pregnancy, are diseases of respiratory system. Most common single diagnosis is category of influenza and pneumonia. Patients primarily in younger age group. Most common diseases are infections, gastroenteritis, other viral infections, pneumonia, otitis media and chronic draining ears, tonsillitis, pharyngitis and Trachoma.

PHS Indian Hospital at Keams Canyon is 38-bed facility, proposed for expansion. Regular field clinics held at Hotevilla, Orabi, Second Mesa Health Center, Whitecone (Navajo) and Low Mountain (Navajo). Second Mesa Health Center is a newly constructed facility, fully equipped with lab., x-ray, pharmacy, medical records, and dental suite. Low Mountain is a new facility with lab., pharmacy, examining rooms, and medical records.

Through IHS contracts with the Hopi Tribe the following services are provided: CHR, Homemakers, Bus Transportation, and Tribal Health Department.

Future direction includes continued expansion of community health services consolidation and improvement of present services, improvement or replacement of substandard facilities.

Environmental Health Services provided by Sanitarian from Globe and Environmental Health Technician stationed at Second Mesa Health Center.

HUALAPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 168
Peach Springs, Arizona 86434
Telephone 769-2216

Mr. Wilfred Whatoname, Sr., Chairman
Peach Springs, Arizona 86434

Sterling Mahone, Vice Chairman
Peach Springs, Arizona 86434

Mrs. Marjorie Querta, Secretary
Peach Springs, Arizona 86434

Mrs. Inez Manakaja, Treasurer
Peach Springs, Arizona 86434

Members

Monroe Beecher
Christine Cooney
Delbert Havatone
Earl Havatone
George Rocha
Wendell Havatone
Douglas Mapatis

TRUXTON CANON AGENCY

Valentine, Arizona 86437
Telephone 769-2251

Charles Pitrat, Superintendent

Gerald Lucero, Administrative Manager (2241)

Vacant, Housing Development Officer (2281)

Albert Rogge, Facility Manager (2241)

Floyd Wilson, Social Worker (Stationed at Camp Verde 567-3426)

Charles Bandy, Jr., Program Analyst (2302)

William H. Beck, Natural Resource Manager (2302)

Theodore Quasula, Agency Special Officer (2220)

George Archambault, Agency Employment Assistance Officer (2332)

James Simpson, Education Specialist (445-4860 Ext. 345)

HUALAPAI RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Peach Springs, Arizona. 993,173 acres. 1133 Hualapai Indians; 797 living on or near the reservation. Located in northwest Arizona, 50 miles northeast of Kingman, Arizona. Somewhat mountainous with high plateaus and deep canyons toward Grand Canyon.

Employment

Present available labor force 363, consisting of 200 males, 163 females. Total employed 304, 173 males, 131 females. Unemployed 59, 27 males and 32 females. 44 actively seeking employment.

Housing

Present housing being brought up to standard. 70 new Mutual-Help Turnkey Combination houses completed in 1973, 40 more planned by 1976. Four HIP houses for elderly completed in 1973, 10 Mutual-Help Homes in 1967.

1964 housing below standard except for 7 old houses. 94 houses substandard, no plumbing. 68 could be repaired but still substandard.

Industrialization

Present industrialization consists of new shopping centers, two service stations, leasing offices to Post Office and BIA, two churches, several sign leases and one Dairy Queen type business. Tribal Wildlife and Recreation Department handling all hunting, fishing and overnight Colorado River Running Project at Diamond Creek. Tribe operating Hualapai Doll Manufacturing Enterprise, exploring other income sources. Limited domestic water supply inhibits further developments. 1964 picture was the same. In 1980 little or no change can be foreseen due to lack of water, location and no immediate urban outlets. Expect main highway to move 20 miles south to Hualapai Reservation by 1980 or sooner.

Resources Availability

At present no cutting of forest, timber stand improvement being accomplished. Range developed with water, improved pastures, fencing. No action on building stone, selling some sand and gravel. Wildlife consists of deer, elk, antelope, favelina, some wild turkey, rainbow trout, german brown trout and channel catfish in earthen tanks. Plans for roads, trails, picnic and campsites. 19 miles of road improved in Peach Springs Canyon but washes out each summer. 26 miles of Frazier Wells-Hualapai Hilltop road paved in 1973, will continue until entire road is paved in 1978.

1964 no cutting of forest due to small size. Range development 5 new wells, 23 miles of fence lines, 1,840 acres controlled burned, reseeded, no mineral leasing. Stocked 36 elk, 10 javelina.

1980 range work to continue the same. Increased action for use of building stone and road material expected. Increased hunting pressure expected, recreation facilities improved by 10 miles of trails, ten picnic areas. Expect to develop plans to begin forest cutting again. Increased emphasis on outdoor recreation past years showing results, potentially one half million dollar business and increasing.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau boarding school. Some attending boarding school off reservation. Most attending Public Schools. Informally Tribe operates Summer Youth Camp on reservation for 250 Indian children, includes other tribe's children. Twenty one students in college or higher education.

Income

Present total Indian income $1,751,343, consisting of the following: all type of government employment $1,032,500; miscellaneous $365,100 leases $21,543; transfer payments 76,000; earned tribal income $256,200.

1964 personal income was $605,481, consisting of forest $1,179, farming and ranching $96,212; minerals $33,840; commercial $149,400; Federal Government $197,000; Reservation based income $38,600; other cash income $89,000; home consumption of Reservation products $250.

1980 expected income from farming and ranching $250,000 minerals $50,000; commercial $500,000; Federal Government $750,000; Reservation based income $250,000; other cash income $300,000; home consumption of Reservation products $20,000. Total personal income $2,120,000.

Health

Indian Health facilities for Service Unit include PHS Indian Hospital at Parker, PHS Indian Health Center at Peach Springs, PHS Clinic in Supai and the PHS Indian School Health Center at Riverside, California. Weekly clinic held at Needles, California, in Tribal facilities.

Major health problems in Service Unit are: 1) alcoholism, 2) diabetes mellitus, and 3) respiratory disease.

Physician at Peach Springs visits Havasupai every three weeks for a 1-1/2 day period. New clinic building on Havasupai Reservation constructed by U.S. Public Health Service in 1972. In acute situations, contract helicopter services at Grand Canyon are employed. Medical personnel available in canyon have included a temporary full-time physician, a health aide, and a Community Health Representative.

Medical supervision carried out by short-wave radio and telephone communication with personnel at Peach Springs Health Center and Phoenix Indian Medical Center. Alternate medical facilities in the Parker area include

36-bed community hospital in Blythe, California, approximately 50 miles from Parker and two General Hospitals in Lake Havasu City, Arizona. Town of Parker has two Osteopathic Physicians, one M.D. and new well-equipped, 30-bed hospital which opened in March of 1974. Needles, California has hospital Emergency Room and inpatient facilities if needed.

Environmental Health Service provided by Environmental Health Technician stationed at Parker and Sanitarian from Phoenix. Hualapai serviced by Technician from Peach Springs.

KAIBAB BAND OF PAIUTE INDIANS

P.O. Box 302
Fredonia, Arizona 86022
Telephone 643-5545

Vivienne C. Jake, Chairwoman
P.O. Box 302
Fredonia, Arizona 86022

Dolores Savala, Vice-Chairwoman
P.O. Box 302
Fredonia, Arizona 86022

Theoria Lomaquahu, Secty-Treasurer
P.O. Box 302
Fredonia, Arizona 86022

Ralph Castro
P.O. Box 302
Fredonia, Arizona 86022

Linda Spute
P. O. Box 302
Fredonia, Arizona 86022

Gary Tom
P.O. Box 302
Fredonia, Arizona 86022

HOPI AGENCY

Keams Canyon, Arizona 86034
Telephone 738-2221

Alph H. Secakuku, Superintendent (Ext. 33)
Perry Parton, Administrative Manager (Ext. 32)
Guy McIntosh, Program Officer (Ext. 45)
William J. Allen, Credit Officer (Ext. 35)
Nathan C. Begay, Tribal Operations Officer (Ext. 28)
Marvin Jones, Land Operations Officer (Ext. 47)
Ivan Sidney, Special Officer (Ext. 24)
Pansy Pawson, Social Worker (Ext. 18)
Harold Chandler, Building and Ground Manager (Ext. 41)
Randy Sells, Employment Assistant Officer (Ext. 15)
Dorrance Steele, Education Program Administrator (Ext. 25)
Thomas Brewer, Housing Development Officer (Ext. 48)

KAIBAB RESERVATION

People and Area

Tribal headquarters: Kaibab, Arizona. BIA Agency: Keams Canyon, AZ. 237 miles from Reservation. 120,413 acres. 161 Paiute Indians; 75 on reservation. Located on northern border of Arizona directly north of Grand Canyon. Northern half of Reservation high mesa plains with juniper cover; southern half is flat to gently rolling low plains with some grass cover.

Employment

Presently there are 37 existing dwelling units. 13 in Standard Condition and 24 in Substandard condition. HUD Mutual Help Program will provide 15 more standard units. In 1976 the Home Improvement Program will renovate 5 units.

Industrialization

Presently no industries on Reservation; however, small garden-type industrial plant has been constructed through IBDF. Tribally owned visitor Center at Pipe Springs National Monument provides employment for 5 tribal members. By 1976, Tribal Trailer Park and Campground will provide employment for 2 additional tribal members.

Resources Availability

Presently resources include grazing land and claims funds of $1,038,000, 35% of which has been used for economic development.

Resources Development

Presently Tribe developing irrigation system to provide water to a large-scale farm enterprise which will be operating by 1976.

Income

Present average family income $3,021. Projected family income for 1976 - $3,202.

Health

Majority of medical and dental services taken care of by contract with Kanab Hospital at Kanab, Utah. located about 22 miles from reservation. In November of 1973 Field Clinic was started - flying a medical team on reservation (physician, social worker, nurse) 6 to 8 times per year. Flight takes about one hour ten minutes and 10 to 15 patients are seen each clinic. Through IHS contract with Kaibab Band of Paiutes tribes, Community Health Representative services are provided. Environmental Health Services provided by a Sanitarian station in Globe.

AK-CHIN INDIAN COMMUNITY
Route 1, Box 12
Maricopa, AZ 85239

Mr. Wilbert J. Carlyle, Chairman
P. O. Box 24
Maricopa, AZ 85239

Mr. Mathew Smith, Jr., Vice-Chairman
General Delivery
Maricopa, AZ 85239

Ms. Leona M. Kakar, Secty-Treasurer
Route 1, Box 11M
Maricopa, AZ 85239

Mr. Francis Antone, Sr.
Route 1, Box 12
Maricopa, AZ 85239

Mr. Vera Santos
Route 1, Box 12
Maricopa, AZ 85239

PIMA AGENCY
P. O. Box 8
Sacaton, Arizona 85247
(602) 562-3326

Kendall Cumming, Superintendent
Leon Duncan, Housing Development Officer (3563)
Edward Huizingh, Industrial Development Officer (3311)
Albert Joseph, Education Planning Officer (3316)
Joseph McDermott, Property & Supply Officer (3381)
John B. McMakin, Land Operations Officer (3372)
William Marr, Building & Grounds Manager (3571)
Ervin Nelson, Highway Engineer (Supv.) (3511)
Martha Quinn, Acting Employment Assistance Officer (3521)
Jack N. Rumsey, Administrative Manager (3327)
Marcus Sekayouma, Realty Officer (3376)
Paul L. Thomas, Agency Special Officer (3660)
Edmund L. Thompson, Program Officer (3311)
Claudio Villalobos, Social Worker (3557)

AK-CHIN INDIAN COMMUNITY

People and Area

Headquarters: Ak-Chin Indian Community, Route 1, Box 12, Maricopa, Arizona. Comprised of approximately 21,840 acres entirely located within Pinal County. Approximately 30 miles south of Phoenix. There are 259 Papagos residing in and around Ak-Chin Village. Terrain typical Sonoran desert with arid flatlands.

Employment

Of the 259 residents there is a labor force of 85 individuals; 61 men, 24 women. There is an average of 10% unemployment (8 people) with the principal employer being Ak-Chin Farm, a tribal enterprise, with 57 gainfully employed full-time. Other residents are employed by a filling station (2), a commissary (6). The remainder are employed by the Tribe.

Housing

Community has own housing program built with profits from Tribal farm. Families buy on lease purchase plan. Number of houses; 58--of which 8 are substandard and 50 are standard.

Industrialization

There is a 120-acre industrial park which has been open about half a year. Two firms are located on the park with room for more. One is a grain storage facility (Arizona Grain) and the other is A&M Livestock Removal. The Park is suitable for light industry and agriculturally related industry. Rail access is available.

Resources Availability

Agricultural land is principal resource with approximately 6,000 acres under irrigation. Falling water table has limited expansion and forced the Tribe to cultivate less land. Some sand and gravel available with no mineral or oil deposits.

Resources Development

Ideally located for agriculture but water is limiting factor. Tribe beginning to refine and cultivate new ways of farming in order to conserve water. Long term investments such as pistachio groves, drip irrigation, etc., are in the demonstration stage. Tribe is continually improving water and sewer facilities in conjunction with housing in order to improve the health of the people. Continued improvement in industrial park is a must in order for Tribe to best utilize manpower and resources.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. Most students attend public school in Casa Grande and Maricopa or go to boarding schools. No students in higher education.

Health

Health information covered under Gila River. General Hospital care available at PHS Indian Hospital, Sacaton. Public health nurse visits Ak-Chin periodically.

NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL
Window Rock, Arizona 86515
Telephone 871-4941

Peter McDonald, Chairman

NAVAJO AREA OFFICE
P. O. Box 1060
Window Rock, Arizona 86515
Telephone 871-4368

NAVAJO RESERVATION

Area and People

Navajos live on the largest Reservation in the United States. Some 24,000 square miles in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. In addition to trust lands tribal members reside in public domain allotments, fee patent land, and railroad lands, some outside the Reservation. Three New Mexico communities Ramah, Canoncito, and Alamo are detached from the Reservation.

Climate and productivity dictated largely by elevation and rainfall. Vegetative cover varying sharply from sparse shrubs at lower elevations (4,500 feet) to forests in mountainous regions (10,000 feet). Reservation is land of high plateaus, deep canyons, and low lying plains traversed by range of mountains along Arizona-New Mexico State line. Although annual rainfall may be as high as 27 inches in high altitudes, Reservation climate considered arid or semi-arid.

Total population is now nearly 150,000 persons living on and near the Reservation. Of these more than 80,000 reside in Arizona, the population is young with a median age just over 18 years. Just over 4% of the total group is 65 years old and older. Females out number males in a ratio of 100 to 107.

Government

Tribal Government is administered by a 74 member council elected from 101 chapters. The chapters, while reflecting local sentiment, have virtually no control over local affairs. The chairman and vice chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council, who serve as executive officers, are elected at large. Term of office for tribal officials is four years.

The Tribe, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Indian Health Service maintain principal administrative offices in Window Rock, Chinle, Tuba City, and Fort Defiance, Arizona; Crownpoint, Shiprock, Gallup, New Mexico. Other County, State, and Federal government offices are located across the Reservation as various program needs demand.

Employment and Income

Following the national pattern, unemployment has increased on the Navajo Reservation with nearly 45% of the labor force currently without jobs as of April 1975. The labor force was approximately 61,000 persons with 34,000 employed, of those employed more than 13,000 were earning less than $5,000 a year. Openings for employment are not becoming available as rapidly as number of people entering the labor force. No valid data is available defining personal income among Navajos.

Housing

The Navajo Tribe through their Housing Authority has developed new homes on the Reservation. Individual Navajos using available credit resources have done a great deal to improve existing housing. Several Federal agencies have participated in programs for new housing and home improvement but the prospect of satisfactory housing for maximum number of families is far in the future.

Education

More than 55,000 Navajo young people are attending schools and colleges today. Of the total group more than half of the elementary and secondary school pupils are enrolled in public schools. The Tribe together with Bureau of Indian Affairs ia making a constant effort to be sure that Reservation pupils have every opportunity to attend school on the Reservation. Public high schools and Bureau high schools developed on the Reservation are showing increased enrollment. The Tribe owns and operates Navajo Community College located at Tsailee, Arizona.

An increasing number of college graduates are returning to the Reservation to serve in key jobs influencing Reservation development. The wide range of positions cover not only tribal government but Federal and state positions as well as jobs in private industry. Three Tribal members serve in the Arizona legislature and two in the New Mexico legislature.

The Tribe's Division of Education participates actively in matters concerning Navajo children in Bureau of Indian Affairs, public and private schools.

Future Development

The Navajo economy is experiencing significant changes. Cattle are replacing sheep in agriculture, industrial and commercial development are attracting people to communities where jobs are available. New industry has not come to the Reservation recently but the Tribe indicates prospects for the immediate future to be good. The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project will have first water in April 1976 with cropping plans well developed for that date. A new particle board division in Navajo Forest Products Industry expects to open February 1976.

Health

The Navajo Health Authority is showing increasing activity in coordinating the delivery of health service to Navajo families and in providing training programs to being Navajo persons skilled in the health sciences to the Reservation. Indian health facilities and mission hospitals across the wide area are increasing their patient care programs. Environmental programs geared to making the Reservation a better place to live continue. Detailed information on health service can be secured from Indian Health Service, Navajo Area Office, Window Rock, Arizona.

THE PAPAGO COUNCIL
P. O. Box 837
Sell, Arizona 85634
Telephone 383-2221

Mr. Cecil Williams, Chairman
P. O. Box 837
Sells, Arizona 85634

Ms. Mary Jane Jones, Secty
P. O. Box 837
Sells, Arizona 85634

Mr. Max Norris, Vice-Chairman
P. O. Box 837
Sells, Arizona 85634

Mr. Vincent Crawford, Treas.
P. O. Box 837
Sells, Arizona 85634

MEMBERS

San Xavier
Tony Felix
Carmelita Matthews

Chukut Kuk
Harriet Lewis
Rosemary Lopez

Sells
Mollie Garcia
Larry Garcia

Gu VO
Cross Antone
William Lewis, Sr.

Baboquivari
Edward N. Kisto
Louis Harvey, Sr.

Pisinemo
Lamando Francisco
Jose Manuel, Jr.

San Lucy
Max Jose
Elee Sam

Schuk Toak
Joe Enriquez
Ramon Campillo, Jr.

Hickiwan
Archie Pilone
Henry Ramon

Sif Oidak
Edward Juan
Melissa Norris

GU Achi
Juan Lopez
Joseph P. Ramon

PAPAGO AGENCY
Sells, Arizona 85634
Telephone: 383-5284
FTS - 261-7284

Joseph M. Lucero, Superintendent - Sells (5284) Tucson (792-6555)
Edward Emmons, Administrative Manager (5284)
William Tatom, Program Officer (Tucson 792-6555)
David Sine, Loan Specialist (5284)
Mrs. Opal Cox, Realty Specialist (Tucson 792-6555)
Charles Whitfield, Agency Land Operations Officer (5277)
Jerry Inman, Criminal Investigator (5223)
Dwight Blackwell, Social Worker (Supv.) (5207)
Robert C. Wormuth, Facility Manager (5201)
June Frank, Agency Employment Assistance Officer (5265)
Richard Christman, Education Program Administrator (5293)
Levon Raybon, Housing Officer (5201)
LeRoy Leas, Supervisory Construction Representative (5287)

PAPAGO RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Sells, Arizona. 2,774,390 acres. 8,390 Papago Indians residing on Reservation with additional 1,608 residing adjacent to the Reservation. Located in extreme south central Arizona; southern boundary forms 64 miles of common border with Republic of Mexico. Situated in Sonoran Desert; area generally consists of wide arid valleys and plains interspersed with abrupt mountain ranges. Highest elevation: Baboquivari Peak...7,730 feet. Valleys from 1,378 feet to above 3,000 feet in elevation.

The Papagos - closely related to the Pima in Arizona - are thought to be descendere of the Hohokam Indians who reached a high cultural level and flourished around 1400 A.D. Papagos were agricultural and semi-nomadic moving to new locations in search of water. "Papago" means beans, referring to their staple crop. To supplement the food they raised, the women gathered foods in the desert. Papago women make excellent baskets of yucca, bear claw, and other natural fibers.

The complete Papago Reservation consists of three separate parcels...Sells Main Reservation (2,774,390 acres), San Xavier Reservation (71,095 acres), and the Gila Bend Reservation (10,409 acres) altogether totaling 2,855,894 acres or 4,462 square miles...about the same size as the State of Connecticut. The tribal constitution of 1937 organized the Tribe into a federated form of government. The Tribal Council which governs all the reservations is composed of 22 members representing 11 separate districts. A Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by popular ballots for a 4-year term.

Employment (On-Reservation Papagos only)

Total estimated available labor force 4,563; 2,839 male and 1,724 female. Total employed 2,920; 526 permanent and 2,394 temporary. Unemployed and grossly underemployed (less than $500 annual earning) 1,643.

In 1976 expect permanent employment to provide 2,500 jobs. Very appreciable increase in mining, commercial, and industrial employment expected during the next two years.

Housing

Total houses on Reservation 1,161; adequate houses 509 with other 652 marginal or below minimal standards. Construction of 110 latest group of HUD financed homes completed in 1973-74. By 1976, anticipate construction of additional 250-300 new houses, including a new planned community near the Hecla and Newmont copper mining developments.

Industrialization

Present commercial activities on Reservation include: 6 general mercantile stores, 5 auto service stations, 2 cafes and one snack restaurant. Hecla and Newmont Mining Companies now gearing for full-scale copper mining operation on Reservation. Phelps-Dodge Corporation operates Ajo Copper Mine and mill adjacent to the Reservation and employs a significant number of Papagos.

Papago Tribe owns interest in Phillip Petroleium ammonium nitrate processing plant on Reservation. Tribe has organized its own utility authority for commercial sale and distribution of electric power on the Reservation. A Tribal Department of Mining and Department of Construction both successfully in operation.

New industrial park established on San Xavier Reservation in October 1970 now in full operation. First factory (trailer/mobile mfg. plant) completed April 1973; others in planning. Project two small industries for Sells by 1975-76. Also new approved cattle complex consisting of feed lots, auction pens, rodeo arena, etc. near Sells is now under construction and expected to be completed 1976.

Development of Sells shopping center, motel, and trailer park will be completed by late 1977. More commercial enterprise by Papagos being encouraged and technically assisted.

6000 feet asphalt paved airstrip was completed in 1974.

Resources Availability

Major resources consist of agricultural lands, mineral deposits, and tourism.

Currently 5,299 acres of land in developed irrigation; could be increased to 14,000 acres. Adequate subsurface water available. 90,000 acres of existing grazing land could be improved by developing pastures.

Strong potential source of geo-thermal power lies beneath semi-developed grazing area near Mexican border; tests being conducted. Large copper mining operations now developing on Reservation. Mountainous areas of Recreation offer good tourism resource; need developing with outdoor recreation facilities. Kitt Peak National Observatory on the main Reservation now attracts an estimated 190,000 visitors annually.

Resources Development

Currently 27 wells have been drilled; 57 wells have been equipped and repaired; 3 water catchments have been constructed; 56 charcos have been constructed; 145 charcos have been renovated; 242 miles of stock fence constructed; 31 earthen dike systems have been constructed; 9,972 acres have been rootknifed and reseeded; 2,780 acres have been chained to remove noxious plants and 55 miles of stock trails have been built.

Two copper mining companies have started large developments on the Reservation; six other areas of known mineralization being offered for lease and development. All areas probably in production by 1980. A large earth dam and reservoir being built by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers now nearing completion. Project to provide flood control, irrigation water, new lake, and recreational lake facilities, park, and campground nearing completion.

By 1975 two other major recreation areas expected to be developed and another by 1980. Extensive new BIA road construction program throughout the main reservation began in 1972. Paved roads needed for new school bus routes, copper ore hauling routes, and to service villages is now under construction and expected to be completed in 1976.

Educational Attainments

At present 223 Papagos in college or special schools. Large public elementary school at Sells plus a new public high school. BIA operates three day schools, 3 kindergartens and the new boarding/day school at Santa Rosa. Tribal youth showing strong interest in higher education.

Modern Baboquivari High School completed at Sells in 1970. Bureau schools still continue in unorganized public school areas. Sif Oidak District now integrated in Casa Grande public school system. New BIA boarding and day school nearing completion at Santa Rosa. A new BIA boarding and day school planned and approved for San Simon area in 1976. Present Santa Rosa Boarding/day school to double in size in 1976. New BIA schools to serve mining areas on Reservation now in planning.

Additional Attainments

The Papago Tribe now has its own business staff, housing organization, utility authority, construction department, and a highly competent mining committee with consultants. The Tribe is rapidly becoming able to negotiate and manage their properties in the field of business, industry and mining. Tribal Council and leaders continue to show new spirit of independence and self-reliance. Tribe is taking advantage of various Federal Programs offered by BIA, PHS, OIS, SBA, EDA, FHA, and HUD. Tribe has Indian Development District of Arizona (IDDA) program and HUD 701 program.

Trained Papago firefighters earned more than $375,000 in firefighting operations throughout the western United States in FY 73. Annual Papago Tribal Rodeo and Fair held each November at Sells attracts increasing numbers of visitors every year and earns several thousands of dollars for the Tribe.

Tribe now planning to build a new complex of tribal government and community facilities costing $4 million which will consist of new council hall, auditorium, court rooms, classrooms, tribal offices, etc. at Sells.

The Tribal Council consists of two (2) elected representatives from each district. Officers are elected by eligible members of the Tribe (over 18) for a four (4) year term. The Papago Tribal administration office has the responsibility for governmental operations for all tribal offices. A wide variety of Social, Health, Educational, and Economic Programs are operated by the Papago Tribe.

Health

Health care for Papago people provided by Indian Health Service (IHS) and programs of Papago Executive Health staff. Fifty bed hospital and outpatient department located at Tribal Capital of Sells. Health Center offering ambulatory care located at Santa Rosa; another located at San Xavier. Referral center for specialty care located in Phoenix; Phoenix Indian Medical Center (PIMC).

A cooperative project with Papago Tribe, IHS and National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA) has provided a Mobile Health Unit (MHU) which serves west side of reservation. This MHU, staffed by an Indian Community Health Medic (CHM), nurse, and driver is linked to hospital at Sells and, through Sells to Phoenix Indian Medical Center (PIMC), with color and black and white television, voice radio, EEG, Health Information System data and color microscope. Comparable equipment and communication linkages also entailed at Santa Rosa Health Center. Project is called STARPAHC - Space Technology Applied to Rural Papago Advanced Health Care.

Programs directed by Papago Executive Health Staff include: Community Health Representatives, Nutrition, Mental Health, Alcoholism, The Wise-Ones (Assistance For the Aged), and Disease Control.

Working closely with the Executive Health Staff and Tribal programs for Highway Safety, Headstart, Community Action.

Mortality

Accidents are the leading cause of death by far for FY 75. (24% of total deaths)

Motor Vehicle Accidents alone caused 12% of deaths over last five years--this of course, is the leading cause.

Inpatient

948 Discharges from Sells Hospital in FY 75 (1,153 in FY 74) 1/3 of Discharges were pediatric; 2/3 adult. 97 Newborns at Sells Hospital in FY 75

(172 in FY 74). Average length of stay was 8.2 days in FY 75 (7.0 FY 74) Leading causes of Hospitalization:

Accidents	89 Discharges (9%)
Pneumonia	76 Discharges (8%)
Delivery Without Complications	54 Discharges (6%)

IHS Contacts	FY 75	FY 74	FY 73	% Increase From FY 73 to FY 75
Sells	44,141	42,258	36,619	21%
Home, School & Other	2,977	2,963	4,331	(31%)
Dental	4,075	3,209	1,548	163%
Tribal Contacts	2,777	2,549	1,173	137%
TOTAL	53,970	50,979	43,671	24%

National IHS Office of Research and Development (ORD) located on San Xavier Reservation. Its staff works closely with Papago Tribe and EHS in developing improved methods for delivery of health services to American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

Income

Present estimated total cash income to individuals and Tribe is about $10,694,000 annually with wage employment accounting for approximately $1,962,200 of total. Wages from Federal employment comprise roughly 65% of wage income. Self-employed earnings total $1,400 with practically all from livestock sales. Unearned income from mineral bonuses and welfare payments total $3,656,132 ($3,405,832 welfare and $250,300 mineral and bonuses). Average annual per capita income from all sources $1,060. Current tribal income about $350,000 annually ... expected to triple or more when copper production begins at Hecla Lakeshore Mine in 1976. In 1973 estimated average per capita income from earned sources was $840.

Appreciable increase expected in earned income during next two years from mining employment and tribal employment. Total unearned income from mineral activity projected to increase by as much as 200 percent during coming two years.

By 1975 earned income $7,400,000 for an average annual per capita earning of $840. Tribal income from mineral activities estimated to be $1.5 million by mid 1976.

GILA BEND RESERVATION

People and Area

Tribal headquarters: Sells, Arizona, 150 miles southeast. BIA Agency also in Sells. 10,409 acres. 317 Papagos residing adjacent to the Reservation. Located in south central Arizona; adjoins the town of Gila Bend. Desert Terrain bisected by the usually dry Gila River.

Employment (On-Reservation Papagos only)

Total estimated available labor force 260; 183 male and 77 female. Total employed 166; 30 permanent and 136 temporary. Unemployed and grossly underemployed (less than $500 annual earnings) 94.

Moderate increase in employment expected in next two years as tourism and small business ventures are developed. By late 1975 permanent employment expected to provide about 100 jobs.

Housing

Total houses on Reservation 60. All houses built within past eight years; all are adequate and modern. Construction of 35 latest group of HUD-financed homes completed in 1972.

Industrialization

No industrial or regular commercial activity on Gila Bend Reservation; little or none in past. Adjacent town of Gila Bend has limited scope in commercial-industrial activity. More job opportunity and industry found in nearby town of Buckeye. Gratis program in needlecraft training available in Buckeye.

Flowage easement held by U. S. Corps of Engineers precludes developments requiring permanent structures on 90 percent of Reservation.

Commercial tourist attraction associated with ruins of old Hohokam fortified hill (Fortaleza) now being planned; could be operational by late 1975. Fortaleza is a designated national historic site. National Park Service planning assistance and EDA funding being sought for tourist development.

Resources Availability

Primary sources are agricultural land and tourist attractions. Currently 710 acres of irrigated land are developed. Adequate subsurface water available. Undeveloped grazing land totals 8,500 acres.

Fortaleza Indian Ruins can become outstanding tourist attraction; one of a series of attractions being developed in Gila Bend area.

U. S. Corps of Engineers flowage easement on most of Reservation prohibits construction of permanent structures. Agricultural developments allowable. Tourist facilities on higher elevations possible.

Potential of $100,000 revenue possible from plan to harvest mesquite wood in flowage easement area.

Resources Development

Approximately 1,200 acres being currently offered for developmental leasing (irrigation).

In close cooperation with town of Gila Bend and National Park Service, Papagos are planning major tourist development at the Fortaleza Indian Ruins site; possibly of future National Monument quality. Recreational vehicle park and camp sites to be built as income producers. Initial stage of development should be complete by late 1975.

Education Attainments

No Bureau schools. All children in nearby public schools.

Additional Attainments

Due to flowage easement, the one village on the Reservation (Sil Murk) was relocated by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers at a cost of $269,000. Relocated village (now called San Lucy) is all new; pride and spirit of residents greatly improved.

Residents have developed better working relationships and understanding with the nearby town of Gila Bend during the past two years. Papago Bend Development Commission was formed in January 1968 for developmental planning in the region. Regular meetings held between Papago and Gila Bend residents. Developmental planning now a cooperative and broadscale undertaking.

Income (On-Reservation Papagos only)

Present estimated total cash income to individuals is $179,300 annually, with wage income accounting for $128,700 of total. Self employed annual earnings from livestock sales estimated to be about $3,750. Unearned income from welfare payments totals around $57,000. Average annual per capita income $650 ($189 unearned and $461 earned).

No significant change in sources of income during the past five years. Some income increase expected over the next two years. Small increase in rentals from irrigated land anticipated. Tribe attempting to develop

1,200 acres of irrigated land for crop production. Tourism soon expected to generate additional income. By 1977 total income estimated to be about $220,000.

Health See Papago (Sells Health Portion)

SAN XAVIER RESERVATION

People and Area

Tribal headquarters: Sells, Arizona, 60 miles southwest. 71,095 acres, 766 Papago Indians residing on Reservation with an additional 3,252 Papagos residing adjacent to the Reservation in the greater Tucson Area. Located in south central Arizona; northern boundary joins Tucson city limits. Desert interspersed with low mountains and traversed by normally dry Santa Cruz River. Excavations in this river valley reveal that ancient tribes - possibly ancestors of the Papagos - dwelled in this area as long as 10,000 years ago.

Employment (On-Reservation Papagos only)

Total estimated available force 1,674; 1,009 male and 665 female. Total employed 737 (133 permanent and 604 temporary). Unemployed and grossly underemployed (less than $500 annual earnings) 937.

Housing

Total houses on Reservation 168; adequate houses 90...other 78 marginal or below minimal standards. Fifteen new houses constructed in 1970-71 with HUD financial assistance. By early 1976 construction of a total 50 new durable homes of high-strength design should be completed.

Industrialization

City of Tucson adjoins Reservation and has adequate opportunities in commercial-industrial employment.

New 40-acre industrial park completed in October 1970 now in full operation. First factory, a trailer/mobile home mfg., completed in early 1973. A second factory has been constructed in early 1974 and is partly owned by Papagos. Copper deposits on the Reservation being fully developed.

Interchanges from U.S. Interstate Highway 19 planned for development by 1980 with motels, restaurants, service stations, and other commercial facilities.

Resources Availability

Major resources consist of mineral deposits, agricultural lands, land for commercial leasing, and tourism. Immediate proximity to City of Tucson enhances use of land for commercial-industrial activities.

All areas of promising mineralization made available for mineral exploration and development. One large copper mine now being developed with estimated 90 million tons of quality copper ore available. Sand, gravel, and building stone other valuable resources on Reservation.

Currently 1,172 acres of irrigated land are developed. Adequate subsurface water available at 100-200 feet. 5,000 acres of undeveloped range land can be improved by adding fencing and grazing pastures.

Historic San Xavier del Bac Mission a major tourist attraction on the Reservation; now visited by 280,000 annually.

Resources Development

Agricultural cooperative organized in 1971 for better use of irrigated Papago allotments (800 acres) and better economic return. Grain crops and cotton being grown and very successfully marketed. Hydroponics also being considered.

American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO) currently uncovering large deposit of oxide-type copper ore on Reservation. Sand and gravel deposits being leased to competent developers.

San Xavier Industrial Park now attracting manufacturing industries to the Reservation; 40 developed acres completed in 1970; first plant (Tear Drop Inc. of Arizona) constructed in April 1973; will eventually employ 12 Papagos in trailer/mobile home manufacturing. By 1980 a total of 407 acres can be placed in industrial use with as many as 25 plants in operation.

Planning underway to develop a commercial tourism complex in association with San Xavier Mission by 1976. Park acreage being expanded by an additional 50 acres in 1976 to accommodate two large machinery plants. Highway interchanges on Interstate 19 could be fully developed with commercial facilities by 1980. Public Housing leasehold development under continuing study.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. Majority of children grades one thru six attend San Xavier Mission parochial school. All other grades in nearby public schools in Tucson.

Additional Attainments

District organization showing new spirit of progress and self-reliance but is carefully evaluating all commercial proposals. More interaction with surrounding non-Indian areas during past two years. An allottee association formed to simplify developments involving land leases. New cattle association now being formed. Board of Directors for San Xavier Industrial Park (Papago-Tucson Development Corporation) are all papagos from San Xavier Reservation.

Health (See Papago Sells Health Portion)

Income (On-Reservation Papagos only)

Present estimated total cash income to individuals about $540,000 annually, with wage employment accounting for about $280,000 of total. Self-employed earnings total over $100,000 with majority derived from farming and livestock sales.

Approximate unearned income in 1975 from mineral bonuses, compensations, and welfare payment will total around $847,390 ($89,890 welfare and $757,500 in mineral leases, bonuses, and legal settlements). Average annual per capita income from all sources is about $120 at present but will become almost $1,800 in 1975-76 due to increasing copper mining operations.

Significant change in income during past year due to mineral royalties and bonuses. Large increase in earned income expected during next 2-3 years because of new industrial park at San Xavier. Total unearned income from mineral activity expected to increase at least 50 percent during next several years.

By end of 1975 total income estimated to be $1.75 million; increase mainly from major copper developments, commercial leases, from new employment opportunities at San Xavier Industrial Park, and from agricultural cooperative income.

PAYSON INDIAN COMMUNITY COUNCIL
(Yavapai-Tonto Apache Tribe)
P.O. Box 184
Payson, Arizona 85541

Mr. Melton Campbell, Chairman
P. O. Box 184
Payson, Arizona 85541

Mr. Harry Curtis, Vice-Chairman
P. O. Box 184
Payson, Arizona 85541

Vivian Gilson
P. O. Box 184
Payson, Arizona 85541

PAYSON INDIAN COMMUNITY
(Yavapai-Tonto Apache Tribe)

People and Area

Public Land Order 5422 dated May 31, 1975, provided that Tract 37, Sec. 9, T.10 N., R. 10 E., Gila and Salt River Base meridian, Arizona was to be held in trust by the United States as an Indian Reservation for the use and benefit of the Payson Community of Yavapai-Apache Indians. The Payson Community of Yavapai-Apache includes 21 households. (18 in the community; 3 in rental housing outside community.) 64 people; 33 males, 31 females. 64 acres.

Employment

Present available labor force 23. 23 permanently employed full time. Males employed in lumber mill or logging operations. Present employment situation expected to continue for at least 10 years.

Housing

16 frame houses, 2 trailer homes in community. Temporary housing until community relocates to new reservation. Presently no sewer system or water supply. Water hauled from Payson. Electric service now available to each resident.

Industrialization

None.

Resources Availability

None.

Resources Development

None.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. All students of school age presently attending public schools or County Head Start Program.

Income

Total annual income from 21 households interviewed is $87,000, ranging from $1,300 to $7,800, median income $4,300. Only source of funds for operating tribal government at this time is the Tribal Government Development Program.

Health

Until July 1, 1970, the Payson Indian Community was under jurisdiction of San Carlos Service Unit; since that date it has been transferred to Phoenix Service Unit. Contract Medical Care arrangements have been made for provision of medical care to this community by three physicians and Payson Clinic Hospital. Only emergency dental services are provided through contract services. Environmental Health Services provided by Sanitarian and Environmental Health Technician stationed at Phoenix Indian Medical Center.

SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA TRIBAL COUNCIL

Route 1, Box 120
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256
Telephone 261-3081

Mr. Gerald Anton, President
P. O. Box 3113
Scottsdale, Arizona 85257

Mr. Herschel Andrews, Vice-President
Route 1, Box 160
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256

Mr. Lance Grey
Route 1, Box 186
Scottsdale, Arizona 856256

Mr. Sebastian Juan
Route 1, Box 97
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256

Mr. Terrance Leonard
Route 1, Box 109
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256

Mr. Leslie G. Andreas
Route 1, Box 213
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256

Mr. Martin Thomas
Route 1, Box 198
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256

Mr. Frederick Carlos
895 E. Oak Street
Mesa, Arizona 85201

Mr. Arnold Enos
Route 1, Box 214
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256

SALT RIVER AGENCY

Route 1, Box 117
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256
Telephone 261-3081

Mr. O. E. Whelan, Coordinator
Mr. Raymond Carufel, Realty Officer
Vacant, Land Operations Officer
Mr. Clyde V. Peacock, School Principal

SALT RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

People and Area

Headquarters: Scottsdale, Arizona. 49,294 acres. 2,800 Pima & Maricopa Indians. Bounded by Scottsdale on west, Mesa & Tempe on south, adjoins Fort McDowell Indian Community on northeast corner. Community consists of 3 zones: western area containing about 15,000 acres of irrigated land on which most of Indian population lives; northwestern area consisting of similar flat or gently sloping land which could be farmed if water available; remainder consisting of rolling desert land which has no immediate value for farming or stock raising, but which could be developed for housing or recreation.

Employment

1964 estimated available labor force - 588, consisted of 78 permanently employed, 111 temporarily employed, 199 unemployed. 1967 estimated available labor force - 440, consisted of 120 permanently employed, 130 temporarily employed, 50 unemployed.

1968 estimated available labor force - 545, consisted of 220 permanently employed, 195 temporarily employed, 130 unemployed. 1973 estimated available labor force - 670, consisted of 470 permanently employed, 150 temporarily employed, 50 unemployed.

Present estimated available labor force - 750, consisting of 620 employed -- of which 275 earn $5,000/year or more, and 345 earn less than $5,000/year. 130 unemployed.

1977 estimated available labor force - 820, consisting of 780 employed and 40 unemployed.

Housing

1963 reflected 380 dwelling units in community. 40 units considered adequate, 125 needed repairs, 215 needed replacement.

1973 reflected 424 dwelling units in community. 135 units adequate, 76 needed repairs, 213 needed replacing. 70 family units doubled up with other families.

Presently, in 1975, 511 dwelling units in community. 199 units are adequate, 82 need repairs, 230 need replacing. 50 family units doubled up with other families.

1977 expect 550 houses, 85% will be adequate, modern standard-type dwelling units. Improvement being accomplished through accelerated housing programs utilizing FHA loans, HUD, and private financing.

Industrialization

In 1963 City of Phoenix Water Filtration Plant and 1 major sand & rock company on Reservation.

Present industries include: Concrete products manufacturer; cabin fabricator in 30 acre industrial park; tribally-operated landfill operation for communities of Tempe, Mesa, Scottsdale, and Salt River Community. Present businesses include: 2 barber shops, 1 junior college, 3 gasoline service stations, 2 cafes, 1 country club, 1 luxurious horse facility, 1 garage, 1 worm farm, 1 salvage yard, 3 major sand & gravel concerns, 18 hole golf course & driving range, tribal recreation enterprise, vegetable market, 20,000 head cattle feeder, 1 stone & granite outlet, 1 600-space travel trailer park, hydroponic-type sales concern, an 80 acre mobile home park, youth home, Salt River Water Co., roping arena, upholstery shop, Pi-Copa Construction Co., drag-race track, and skeet range, also 2 Circle K markets, and 1 mini storage facility.

In 1977 expect additional 15 to 20 acres of small industrial sites occupied.

Resources Availability

At present 10,000 additional acres available for agricultural development; 15,000 acres under cultivation. 10,000 acres available for development have higher and better use for residential purposes. 40,000 acres potentially available for commercial development; additional 3,000 acres available for industrial and public utilities use. Presently marketing in excess of 1,000,000 tons of sand & gravel. Ground water supply possibly best in Phoenix area. Water received from Salt & Verde River enables the community to farm 9,640 acres with 3 acre-feet of irrigation. 5 acre-feet of water available to all developed agriculture lands. 4 miles of flowing stream conditions provide base for recreational development.

40-year life estimated for deposits of sand & Gravel. In future expect Central Arizona Project will replace area around flowing streams with a lake of value for combined storage and flood control.

Resources Development

Presently State Highway construction and farm-to-market roads cover area adequately; all weather access to all parts of community. Basic road design carries traffic around land base, allowing planning to take place with directed course. Adequate planning of flood control and development zones. Public utilities, including municipal water, serve all of the community. Southern portion of community part of Mesa Public School system. 99-year leasing authority granted to community. FAA has given clearance for a 6,000 ft. runway to serve the northwest part of Valley with a feeder airport.

Educational Attainments

In FY 1962 1 Bureau school in community; 8 teachers. Some interest in higher education.

In 1972 day school kindergarten through 6; 8 teachers. Near urban area. Most of community in Mesa School District. Very active Indian education committee.

Presently in FY 1976, day school kindergarten through 6; staffed with 10 permanent teachers and 7 temporary teachers. Very active Parents Advisory Council and Indian Education Committee; interested in student welfare.

Architectural drawings will be completed early in FY 1976 for new elementary school, kindergarten through 8; construction scheduled for FY 1977.

Health

Major health needs include general medical care, maternal and child care, diabetes detection and follow-up, alcohol-related illnesses and mental health, infectious diseases such as impetigo and tuberculosis, and diseases related to poor environmental conditions.

Primary health care is provided by Tribal and IHS personnel.

The Health Center operated on the Reservation is staffed by health professionals from the Phoenix Indian Medical Center. Clinics are scheduled as follows: General - daily; Diabetic clinic once weekly; well child - twice monthly.

Five year statistics for clinic visits are as follows: 1970 - 4,734; 1971 - 5,012; 1972 - 5,800; 1973 - 5,471; 1974 - 9,253; 1975 - estimated 9,300.

A new clinic is planned which would enable the correction of deficiencies such as lack of space for teaching and counseling and improved appearance of facility. It would also permit expansion of services.

Tribal Alcohol Reception Center increased services to people through 24 - hour coverage by Indian counsellors. Referral is made by courts, police, families, and CHR's as well as medical staff.

Several nutritional projects are functioning on the Reservation such as "Meal on Wheels" which is on-site feeding for the elderly, and the W.I.C. Nutrition Program.

1 CHR supervisor and 3 CHR's and a secretary employed by the Tribe are also part of the health team.

Future emphasis will be through coordination of IHS programs and Tribal programs through the Health Committee to increase quality and quantity of services to Community.

Income

In 1963 family income derived from agriculture and business leases, plus earned income, averaged $3,300. 1963 tribal income $112,664.

In 1970 estimated family income $5,600. Estimated tribal income from land leases and business ventures $300,000.

By 1977, anticipated family income $8,800; anticipated education and other government costs of $1,800,000. Increased income based on: increased employment, better paying jobs, more regular and less seasonal employment, efforts of Land Management Board to secure larger rentals for business and agriculture leases.

SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE

P.O. Box 0
San Carlos, Arizona 85550
Telephone 475-2361

Mr. Buck Kitcheyan, Chairman
P. O. Box 0
San Carlos, Arizona 85550

Mr. Wesley Gilbert, Vice-Chairman
P. O. Box 66
San Carlos, Arizona 85550

Mr. David Thompson
P. O. Box 476
San Carlos, Arizona 85550

Mr. Robert Key
P. O. Box 156
San Carlos, Arizona 85550

Mr. Lambert Noline
P. O. Box 0
San Carlos, Arizona 85550

Mr. Edmond Wesley
General Delivery
Bylas, Arizona 85530

Mr. Dyke Nash
P. O. Box 356
San Carlos, Arizona 85550

Mr. Leo Natsyn
P. O. Box 0
San Carlos, Arizona 85550

Mr. Anthony Machukay
P. O. Box 145
San Carlos, Arizona 85550

Mr. Forrest Robertson
General Delivery
Bylas, Arizona 85530

Mr. Newton Pike
P. O. Box 116
Bylas, Arizona 85530

SAN CARLOS AGENCY

San Carlos, Arizona 85550
Telephone 475-2321

Vacant, Superintendent
Vacant, Acting Superintendent
Bob J. Taylor, Program Officer (2321)
Lonnie R. Bullis, Agency Credit Officer (2321)
Joseph G. Haught, Agency Facility Manager (2262)
Lawrence A. Schmidt, Forester Manager (2326)
Vacant, Agency Special Officer (2224)
Barry W. Welch, Land Operations Officer (2321)
John P. Sipe, Social Worker (Supv.) (2313)
Vacant, Employment Assistance Officer (2321)
Harold S. Sisk, Housing Development Officer (2209)
Andy R. Abeita, Administrative Manager (2324)

SAN CARLOS RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: San Carlos, Arizona. 1,853,817 acres, 5,815 resident Apache Indians; 5,672 within reservation. Located in south central Arizona, west boundary four miles east of Globe, Arizona. Largely mountainous country with deep canyons and high plateaus. Adjoins Fort Apache Reservation along its northern boundary at Blackriver. Reservation established 1872 by Executive Order. Mineral Strip restored to Tribe in 1969.

Employment

As of April 1975 available labor force 1,812; 1,250 males, 562 females, employed 893, of those employed 529 earned over $5,000 per year, 364 under $5,000 per year, unemployed 919, actively seeking work 398. Indians employed March 1970-658, March 1971-578, March 1972-864, and March 1974-894.

Housing

21 units of mutual help housing under construction at Peridot, 34 units of mutual help housingin advance planning stage prior to construction, 117 units being planned for construction during FY 76-77, 13 units of FHS housing completed in FY 1974 on Reservation. Noticable increase in Indian owned mobile homes on Reservation. Home improvement program repaired and renovated 70 homes in FY 1975.

Industrialization

Present industry on Reservation consists of privately owned sawmill employing approximately 50 local Indians. Soil conditioner and decorative bark are also produced at this location as by-products. Annual cut on Reservation is approximately 8 MBF. A 50 Acre Industrial Park near the Cutter Sawmill and Globe Airport is available for light industry.

Resources Availability

Natural resources on the Reservation consist of timber, range, farmland and mineral deposits. High mountainous and timbered areas offer potential for recreational development. A unique gemstone called Peridot is also found on the Reservation.

Resources Development

San Carlos Lake Resort and Seneca Lake represent two major recreational developments administered by the Tribe through their Recreation Enterprise. Recreation permits initiated in 1969 by the Tribe provides income for maintaining these facilities. Tribe is seeking Lake shore improvement funds for further development of support facilities at San Carlos Lake, Use of the San Carlos Lake obtained by the Tribe via a "Grant of Concession" from the Department of the Interior. Range land utilized by Tribe through their Registered herd (R100) and grade herd (IDT) and five independent state incorporated grazing associations. Non-Indian grazing permits cancelled on Mineral Strip in 1973 by the Tribe. Congress authorized compensation for non-Indian ranchers. Status on State Land, and other Land Classification not fully resolved.

Educational Attainments

FY 1975 Elementary Public Schools enrolled 1,209 Apache Indian Students. Secondary Public Schools recorded 402 Indian Students. Boarding Schools accounted for 133 elementary and secondary students from San Carlos. Non-JOM supported elementary schools enrolled 437 students. The Office of Native American Programs (ONAP) administers a Head Start Program for each district on the Reservation. 85 higher education scholarships were granted in FY 1975, GED applications numbered 51 with 10 obtaining certification. A total of 115 applications for vocational training were received during FY 75. Because of funding limitations only about 50% of these could actually be sent to training. In 1960-61 there were only three students from San Carlos attending college.

Additional Attainments

The Tribe has under construction community swimming pools at San Carlos and Byals. A new juvenile court has been built in San Carlos through the use of LEAA funding. A modern jail facility is scheduled for construction this year at the San Carlos location. A Chapter House for the Seven Mile Wash District is scheduled for construction in the spring of 1976 through Revenue Sharing Funds. Deactivated Job Corps Center located on the Reservation turned over to Tribal ownership in 1970 is undergoing a planning study as a Comprehensive Care Center dealing with alcoholism and a variety of problem areas on the Reservation.

The Tribe has established a Tribal Peridot Enterprise which over the past two years has been training local Indian artisans in jewelry making. The Enterprise will allow further development of this unique gemstone. The Apache marketing cooperative is cooperating with the University of Arizona in the development of JoJoba. This southwest shrub may provide a substitute for whale oil and be utilized as wax for candles, a base for cosmetics, and for pharmaceutical uses. Considerable income is generated to families who pick the nuts and sell them to the cooperative.

The Job Corps Road, Indian Route 6, has been paved for increased access to San Carlos. The Indian Route 8 known as Geronimo trail is continuing to be improved through the roads construction program for better access into the Point of Pines recreational area. Final awards have been made on the Tribes ancestral land claims. The plan of operation has been submitted and is waiting Congressional action. Tribe is continuing to up-date its membership and enrollment.

Income

In FY 1975 earned and unearned income estimated to be slightly over 8 million dollars for the Reservation. Per capita income for resident Indian averaged $1,426.00, based on the resident population figures for April.

Health

PHS-IHS Program administered from a 36-bed hospital provides both preventive and curative services through direct inpatient, outpatient, and field health divisions by a staff of 72 (54 Indians).

Alcoholism considered major health problem on reservation, manifesting itself in Cirrhosis of the Liver and social trauma with community structure. Suicide attempts and completion rates increase yearly, pediatric admissions usually coincide with extremely warm or cold weather. Pneumonia and gastroenteritis consistently most frequent diagnoses among pediatric patients.

Hospital admissions over past few years decreased from 952 in FY 1972 to 849 in FY 1975. Number of outpatients visits increased from 40,387 in FY 1972 to 42,703 in FY 1975. Increase expected to continue with reopening of Bylas Clinic, staffed by a Community Health Medic. Available clinics for communities are: prenatal/well baby, OB-GYN, general medical, eye, pediatric cardiology, trachoma, orthopedics, chest, diabetics and podietry.

Environmental Health Services provided by a Sanitarian from Globe, an Environmental Health Technician stationed at San Carlos and a Tribal employee who works with these Indian Health Service staff members.

YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 1390
Prescott, Arizona 86301
Telephone 445-8790

Mrs. Patricia McGee, President
Box 1390
Prescott, Arizona 86301

Mr. Ernest Jones, Vice-President
Box 1401
Prescott, Arizona 86301

Mrs. Darlene Ogo, Secty-Treasurer
Box 1390
Prescott, Arizona 86301

Mr. Don Mitchell
Box 1390
Prescott, Arizona 86301

Mr. Wendell Rice
Box 812
Prescott, Arizona 86301

Mrs. Grace Mitchell
Box 1390
Prescott, Arizona 86301

TRUXTON CANON AGENCY
Valentine, Arizona 86437
Telephone 769-2251

Charles Pitrat, Superintendent

Gerald Lucero, Administrative Manager (2241)

Vacant, Housing Development Officer (2281)

Albert Rogge, Facility Manager (2241)

Floyd Wilson, Social Worker (Stationed at Camp Verde - 567-3426)

Charles Bandy, Jr., Program Analyst (2302)

William H. Beck, Natural Resource Manager (2302)

Theodore Quasula, Agency Special Officer (2220)

George Archambault, Agency Employment Assistance Officer (2332)

James Simpson, Education Specialist (445-4860 Ext. 345)

YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Prescott, Arizona. 1,409 acres. 108 Yavapai Indians; 78 living on or near Reservation. Located in west central Arizona, surrounded by beautiful ponderosa pine forested mountains.

Employment

Present available labor force 32, consisting of 18 males and 14 females. 23 employed, consisting of 13 males and 10 females. 9 unemployed, 5 males and 4 females, 4 males and 4 females actively seeking employment.

Recent past shows slightly higher figures. Unemployed varies from 4 to 10 depending on season. In 1978 very little difference will occur in pattern. After 1980 any and all members desiring work should be employed full time.

Housing

At present most homes well built with few too small; 8 need bedrooms, bath and kitchen additions to become large enough for families. 4 mobile homes set up during 1973 under HIP program.

5 years ago very little different picture. Housing better than most reservations due to higher average income. On short-range view little may be accomplished; income average too high to qualify for Mutual-Help houses. Most are working, so difficult to find local help for home improvement houses. Same situation will exist on long-range basis.

Industrialization

At present a creosoted pine pole factory on Reservation employs 3 to 5 Yavapai Indians. Developing site for small commercial park (17 acres). Some light industry in Prescott hires Indians.

5 years ago, due to proximity of urban area to Reservation, industry was available off reservation.

On short-range basis, farsighted tribal leaders with federal government help will attract suburban developers, shopping center complex and possible homesite areas.

Trend will continue to 1980 and beyond. This reservation has great potential for commercial and industrial sites and development.

Resources Availability

Present resources are limited range lands, potential commercial and industrial development through leasing, and eventual self-development. Decomposed granite, sand and gravel. No hunting or fishing.

Resources Development

Presently 2 sand and gravel leases brought tribe over $25,000. Range used by 5 Indian operators with 40 head of cattle. 5 business leases. In 1964, there was one sand and gravel lease, some use of range, and 3 business leases. By 1978, 400 acres of highway frontage expected to be developed. 200 acres to be developed for housing project, shopping center. 11 acre commercials site to be developed. Possible commercial development each side of road extension through west part of reservation. By 1980, these developments should be complete with most construction completed and premises occupied.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. Children attend Public Schools. Nine students in higher education.

Additional Attainments

Presently Yavapai Tribe integrated into Yavapai County NYC program; Federal CAO, Technical Assistance and EDA programs, and Indian Development District of Arizona (IDDA) program. People and Tribal Council now accepted by City of Prescott; cooperatively working together. Meeting and accepting responsibilities.

Few years ago Tribe intermittently conflicted with surrounding non-Indian neighbors.

In future Yavapai's expected to work closer with neighbors, especially on mutually beneficial economic development goals, while still maintaining own culture.

A development corporation was established and has been active. A tribal taxing ordinance passed by Tribe in 1975 to assess sales tax on reservation.

Income

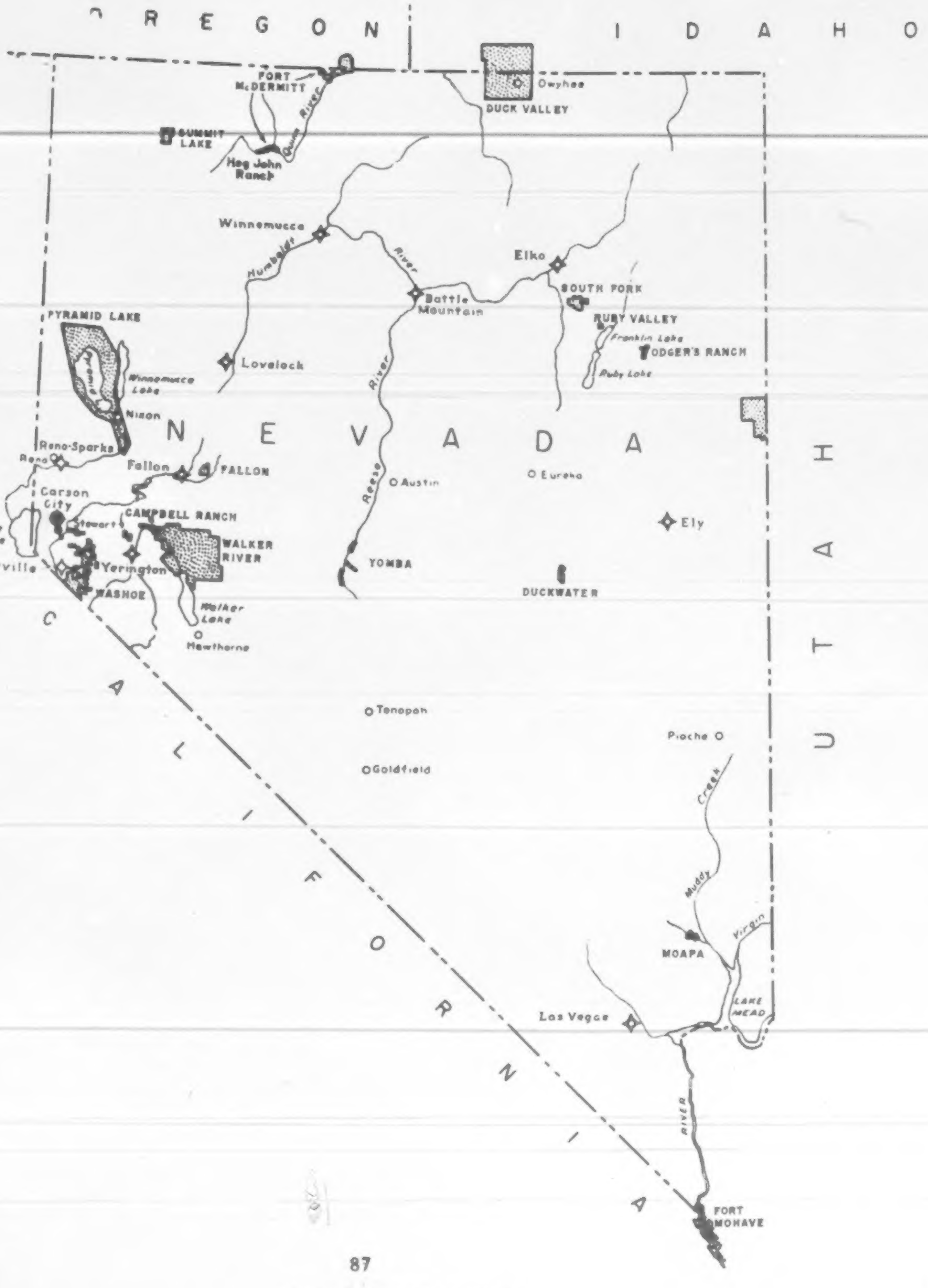
At present there are 13 people earning $5,000 or more a year and 10 earning less than $5,000 with an average income of about $5,200 per year. Salaries run from $10,000 to $3,000 per year. From 1963 to recent past income pattern of this group has been somewhat lower. By 1980, commercialization increase anticipated on Reservation and in Prescott. Indian income should be increased, especially in the $3,000 to $5,000 bracket. In 1976 tribe should begin receiving interest income from their claims fund annually. 1975 lease income totaled $45,[illegible]00 earned tribal income $42,600.

Health

Contract hospital, medical and dental services may be authorized thru local physicians, dentists and facilities in Prescott area. Public Health Nursing services provided thru contract arrangement with Yavapai County Health Department. Comprehensive medical care also available at Phoenix Indian Medical Center. Other health services on reservation provided tribe on request.

Major health concerns of tribe are health education in all areas, excessive drinking, dental health, and mental health.

Environmental Health Services provided by Sanitarian and Environmental Health Technician stationed at Phoenix Indian Medical Center.


OREGON
IDAHO
FORT McDERMITT
Quinn River
SUMMIT LAKE
Hog John Ranch
Owyhee
DUCK VALLEY
Winnemucca
Humboldt
River
Elko
Battle Mountain
SOUTH FORK
RUBY VALLEY
Franklin Lake
ODGER'S RANCH
Ruby Lake
PYRAMID LAKE
Pyramid
Winnemucca Lake
Nixon
Lovelock
Reese
River
NEVADA
Reno-Sparks
Reno
Fallon
FALLON
Austin
Eureka
Ely
Carson City
Stewart
CAMPBELL RANCH
Lake Tahoe
WALKER RIVER
Dresslerville
Yerington
WASHOE
Walker Lake
Hawthorne
YOMBA
DUCKWATER
CALIFORNIA
UTAH
Tonopah
Goldfield
Pioche
Muddy
Creek
Virgin
MOAPA
Las Vegas
LAKE MEAD
RIVER
FORT MOHAVE

87

INDIAN RESERVATIONS
NEVADA

NEVADA

I. NOTE:

Environmental Health Services Program and Sanitation and Facilities Construction Program is administered by the Reno Field Office OEH for all reservations in Nevada. Staff includes District Engineer, two Project Engineers, District Sanitarian and an Environmental Health Technician (Schurz Service Unit) in the Reno Field Office, and an Environmental Health Technician stationed at Owyhee. The Health Educator for the Schurz Service Unit is also stationed in Reno.

II. a. District Sanitarian:

Responsible for overall administration of Environmental Health Services Program on all reservations/colonies in Nevada.

b. Environmental Health Technician:

Responsible for program implementation on a selected number of reservations/colonies.

c. Owyhee Service Unit:

Environmental Health Technician stationed at Owyhee IHS Hospital responsible for environment health services program implementation on following reservations/colonies.

1. Battle Mountain
2. Duck Valley
3. Duckwater
4. Ely
5. Goshute
6. South Fork
7. Elko
8. Odgers Ranch
9. Ruby Valley

d. Schurz Service Unit

Environmental Health Technician stationed in Reno Field Office responsible for environmental health services program implementation on following reservations/colonies:

1. Fallon Reservation/Colony
2. Ft. McDermitt
3. Las Vegas
4. Lovelock
5. Moapa
6. Pyramid Lake
7. Reno/Sparks
8. Walker River
9. Washoe
   (Dresslerville, Carson,
   Woodfords)
10. Winnemucca
11. Yerington Reservation/Colony
12. Yomba

BATTLE MOUNTAIN TRIBAL COUNCIL
Box 343
Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820

Mr. Robert Burton, Chairman
Box 343
Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820

Mr. Clifton Oppenhein, Vice-Chairman
Box 343
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Ms. Delores Conklin, Secretary
Box 343
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Mr. Oscar Johnny
Box 343
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Mr. James Johnson
Box 343
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

EASTERN NEVADA AGENCY
P. O. Box 28
Elko, Nevada 89801
(702) 738-5165

Norris M. Cole, Superintendent
William D. Sandoval, Administrative Manager
Gerald S. Preiss, Comm. & Industrial Development Specialist
Harry G. Owhi, Tribal Operations Officer
Darwina V. Yellowmule, Realty Specialist
Claude E. Saunders, Employment Assistance Specialist
Barbara Owhi, Loan Specialist
Edward W. Henry, Maintenance Foreman
Ben F. Callegos, Land Operations Officer
Robert C. Moran, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
Marvin Cota, Construction & Maintenance Foreman

BATTLE MOUNTAIN COLONY

People and Area

Located in north central Nevada. 683 acres tribally owned. 163 Indians live on reservation or nearby in town of Battle Mountain. About 83 Indians actually on reservation.

Employment

Present on reservation available labor force of about 56; 38 males, 18 females. Unemployment 12; 6 males, 6 females.

Housing

BIA Housing Improvement Program grant to repair and renovate 17 units which the Tribe purchased from a mining firm. Most of these homes need additional repair.

There are 34 homes, generally of frame construction and in poor state of repair.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

Presently none.

Resource Availability

No known commercial quantities of minerals. No potential for irrigation of land.

Resources Development

None at present.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. Five college Students.

Additional Attainments

An increasing tendency to become a real part of this community. Steady employment, community involvement, etc., residents only.

Income

No tribal income. Annual per capita income about $1,000. Annual family income about $4,800.

Health

Diseases of the digestive and respiratory system and injuries are among principal causes of hospitalization in Owyhee Service Unit. PHS contract with Nevada State Department of Health for public health services to Indians. Services are the same as those available to other state citizens.

Medical care provided by local private physicians and surgeons when available, otherwise, patients must go to Elko or Battle Mountain Clinic, through contract with PHS Care through contractual agreement.

Hospital care at federal expense may be authorized at community hospitals, mainly the 86-bed Elko General Hospital, and the 12-bed Battle Mountain General Hospital. Dental care under contractual agreement with Elko dentists also PHS mobile dental unit began operating throughout eastern Nevada during FY '75.

Environmental Health Services Program and Sanitation Facilities Construction Program administered by Reno Field Office OEH for all reservations in Nevada. Staff includes District Engineer, two project Engineers, District Sanitarian and an Environmental Health Technician (Schurz Service Unit) in the Reno Office, and an Environmental Health Technician stationed in Owyhee. The Health Educator for the Schurz Service Unit is also stationed in Reno.

SHOSHONE-PAIUTE BUSINESS COUNCIL
OF THE DUCK VALLEY RESERVATION
P. O. Box 219
Owyhee, Nevada 89832
Telephone (702) 757-3161

Mr. Whitney Mc Kinney, Chairman
Owyhee, Nevada 89832

Mr. James Paiva, Vice-Chairman
Owyhee, Nevada 89832

Ms. Verona Blossom, Secretary
Owyhee, Nevada 89832

Mr. Marvin Garity, Treasurer
Owyhee, Nevada 89832

Mr. Willis Premo
Owyhee, Nevada 89832

Ms. Laura Townsend
Owyhee, Nevada 89832

Mr. Wesley Hall
Owyhee, Nevada 89832

Mr. Larry Manning
Owyhee, Nevada 89832

Mr. Elwood Thomas
Owynee, Nevada 89832

EASTERN NEVADA AGENCY
P. O. Box 28
Elko, Nevada 89801
(702) 738-5165

Norris M. Cole, Superintendent
William D. Sandoval, Administrative Manager
Gerald S. Preiss, Comm. & Industrial Development Specialist
Harry G. Owhi, Tribal Operations Officer
Darwina V. Yellowmule, Realty Specialist
Claude E. Saunders, Employment Assistance Specialist
Barbara Owhi, Loan Specialist
Edward W. Henry, Maintenance Foreman
Ben F. Callegos, Land Operations Officer
Robert C. Moran, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
Marvin Cota, Construction & Maintenance Foreman

DUCK VALLEY RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters at Owyhee, Nevada. 289,819 acre Reservation nearly equally divided by east-west state line between Nevada and Idaho. 959 Shoshone and Paiute Indians. Land surrounding Reservation predominately high desert country, varying in elevation from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Wildhorse Reservoir is located about 35 miles southeast of Owyhee at headwater of Owyhee River. All Reservation lands are tribal properties and are contiguous in a nearly square block.

Employment

Labor force of 368; 233 males, 135 females. Unemployment 136; 63 males 73 females.

Housing

100 new housing units required. Existing houses are generally of wood frame construction with many in bad state of repair.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

At present business establishments on Reservation include: Motel, laundromat, general store, service station and confectionary. Plans for future include: larger and more complete grocery and general store; bar and package store; barber and beauty shop. Possibility of developing tourist connected facilities if there is a market.

Resource Availability

Potential exists for creation of outdoor recreation and tourism. Minerals continue to offer potential for development although none has occurred to date. Potential of 24,000 irrigable acres.

Resources Development

Wildhorse Dam will assure adequate water supply for agricultural and some recreational uses. Plans for upgrading commercial facilities in Owyhee. 10,561 irrigated acres presently developed.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. Fifteen college students.

Additional Attainments

Wildhorse Reservoir Dam compounds approximately 65,000 acre feet of water for recreational irrigation purposes for this Reservation. Sheep Creek Reservoir recreation area is being improved through a $200,000 EDA Grant and furnishes appreciable income to Tribe. Some agricultural land improvements.

Sixteen miles of interior roads were paved during 1975.

Income

Annual per capita income about $1,200. Annual family income about $5,600.

Health

PHS Indian Hospital located on Duck Valley Indian Reservation which provides direct services to Indians living in northwestern Nevada area.

Diseases of the digestive and respiratory system and injuries among the principal causes of hospitalization. Alcoholism, extreme isolation and unemployment contribute to other major health problems.

Public Health Nursing services provided by an IHS Public Health Nurse stationed at Owyhee.

Medical care at federal expense may be authorized at community facilities in Elko, Reno and Boise, Idaho, when major needs occur.

Dental Care provided through IHS resources at the Owyhee Hospital.

DUCKWATER TRIBAL COUNCIL

Duckwater, Nevada 89814
(Duckwater #12 - via Ely, Nevada)

Mr. Boyd Graham, Chairman
Duckwater, Nevada 89814

Mr. Jerry Millet, Vice-Chairman
Duckwater, Nevada 89814

Mr. Willie Blackeye, Secty-Treasurer
Duckwater, Nevada 89814

Mr. Danny Millet
Duckwater, Nevada 89814

Mr. Andy Thompson
Duckwater, Nevada 89814

EASTERN NEVADA AGENCY

P. O. Box 28
Elko, Nevada 89801
(702) 738-5165

Norris M. Cole, Superintendent
William D. Sandoval, Administrative Manager
Gerald S. Preiss, Comm. & Industrial Development Specialist
Harry G. Owhi, Tribal Operations Officer
Darwina V. Yellowmule, Realty Specialist
Claude E. Saunders, Employment Assistance Specialist
Barbara Owhi, Loan Specialist
Edward W. Henry, Maintenance Foreman
Ben F. Callegos, Land Operations Officer
Robert C. Moran, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
Marvin Cota, Construction & Maintenance Foreman

DUCKWATER RESERVATION

People and Area

Located in Central Nevada 70 miles southeast of Ely, Nevada. 3,815 acres tribally owned and over 800,000 acres BLM permits. 84 Indians live on Reservation.

Employment

Labor Force of 23; 11 males, 12 females. Unemployment 8; 3 males, 5 females.

Housing

12 units mutual-help homes. 9 frame homes in fair condition. 8 substandard.

The BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None at present.

Resource Availability

930 irrigable acres. No known mineral potential.

Educational Attainments

Tribal School for elementary students located on reservation. Three college students.

Additional Attainments

Increasing desire for steady employment.

The road from State Route 20 to Duckwater Post Office paved. This was cooperative effort of Nevada State Highway Department, Nye County Road Department, and BIA Branch of Roads.

Income

No tribal income. Approximate annual per capita income $700. Approximate annual family income $3,200.

Health

Infectious diseases and accidents among the most frequently reported health problems.

Public Health Nursing services provided through IHS contract with Nevada State Department of Health. Dental services provided through an IHS mobile unit and contract dentists in Ely. Regular medical clinics conducted at community on a regular basis by IHS staff from the Owyhee hospital.

Medical care at federal expense may be authorized at community facilities 65 miles in Ely when necessary.

ELKO COLONY COUNCIL
511 Sunset Street
Elko, Nevada 89801
(702) 738-7324

Mr. William J. Woods, Chairman
568 Sunset Street
Elko, Nevada 89801

Mr. Davis Gonzales, Vice-Chairman
Box 132
Elko, Nevada 89801

Ms. Mary Arviles, Secretary
511 Sunset Street
Elko, Nevada 89801

Ms. Elizabeth Yowell
603 Toiyabe Street
Elko Nevada 89801

Ms. Julianna Bahe
526 Sunset Street
Elko, Nevada 89801

Ms. Carol Collins
170 South 6th Street
Elko, Nevada 89801

EASTERN NEVADA AGENCY
P. O. Box 28
Elko, Nevada 89801
(702) 738-5165

Norris M. Cole, Superintendent
William D. Sandoval, Administrative Manager
Gerald S. Preiss, Comm. & Industrial Development Specialist
Harry G. Owhi, Tribal Operations Officer
Darwina V. Yellowmule, Realty Specialist
Claude E. Saunders, Employment Assistance Specialist
Barbara Owhi, Loan Specialist
Edward W. Henry, Maintenance Foreman
Ben F. Callegos, Land Operations Officer
Robert C. Moran, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
Marvin Cota, Construction & Maintenance Foreman

ELKO COLONY

People and Area

Located in Elko, Nevada. 193 acres tribally owned. 420 people living on the colony or nearby in the town of Elko, Nevada.

Employment

Labor force is 208; 109 females, 99 males. Unemployment; 60 males, 45 females.

Housing

23 units of mutual-help homes completed in FY 1972. 15 homes repaired under the Housing Improvement Program.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None at the present. Potential is present due to closeness of the city of Elko.

Resource Availability

No known mineral deposits of commercial value.

Resources Development

Colony has no irrigable acres.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. 17 college students.

Income

Annual family income $4,800. Per capita income $1,000.

ELY COLONY COUNCIL

Box 124
Ely, Nevada 89201
(702) 289-2173

Mr. Alfred Stanton, Chairman
Box 124
Ely, Nevada 89301

Ms. Norma Charles, Vice-Chairman
Box 124
Ely, Nevada 89301

Ms. Madeline Kaamasee, Secretary
Box 124
Ely, Nevada 89301

Mr. Abe Collins
Box 124
Ely, Nevada 89301

Mr. Blaine Johnny
Box 124
Ely, Nevada 89301

EASTERN NEVADA AGENCY

P. O. Box 28
Elko, Nevada 89801
(702) 738-5165

Norris M. Cole, Superintendent
William D. Sandoval, Administrative Manager
Gerald S. Preiss, Comm. & Industrial Development Specialist
Harry G. Owhi, Tribal Operations Officer
Darwina V. Yellowmule, Realty Specialist
Claude E. Saunders, Employment Assistance Specialist
Barbara Owhi, Loan Specialist
Edward W. Henry, Maintenance Foreman
Ben F. Callegos, Land Operations Officer
Robert C. Moran, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
Marvin Cota, Construction & Maintenance Foreman

ELY COLONY

People and Area

Located in east central Nevada at Ely. 275 miles east of Reno. 10 acres tribally owned. 157 Indians live in Ely area with 23 living on reservation.

Employment

Labor force of about 52; 25 males, 27 females. Unemployment 26; 6 males, 20 females.

Housing

11 homes substandard condition. 35 families need housing. BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None at the present time.

Resource Availability

No potential for irrigation. No known materials.

Resources Development

Due to small acreage, no development.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. One college student.

Additional Attainments

Residential only.

Income

No tribal income. Annual per capita income about $700. Annual family income about $3,500.

Health

Infectious diseases and accidents are among the most frequently reported health problems.

Public Health Nursing services provided through IHS contract with Nevada State Department of Health. Dental services provided through IHS mobile unit and contract dentists in Ely. Regular medical clinics conducted at the community on a regular basis by IHS staff from Owyhee Hospital.

Medical care at federal expense may be authorized at community facilities in Ely when necessary.

FALLON BUSINESS COUNCIL

Route 2, Box 232A
Fallon, Nevada 89406
(702) 423-4626

Mr. Chris Hicks, Chairman
7025 Mission Road
Fallon, Nevada 89406

Mr. Alvin Moyle, Vice-Chairman
3275 Boundary Road
Fallon, Nevada 89406

Ms. Jennifer Pishion, Secty-Treasurer
P. O. Box 527
Fallon, Nevada 89406

Ms. Harriet Allen
P. O. Box 232A, Route 2
Fallon, Nevada 89406

Ms. Clara Lopez
Route 2, Box 232A
Fallon, Nevada 89406

Mr. Dell Steve
Route 2, Box 232A
Fallon, Nevada 89406

Mr. Stanley Baldwin
1130 Graham Lane
Fallon Nevada 89406

WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY PERSONNEL

Mark Twain Avenue
Stewart, Nevada 89437
(702) 882-3411

Robert L. Hunter, Superintendent
Robert Paisano, Administrative Manager
Mike Fairbanks, Tribal Operations Officer
Albert J. St. Germaine, Housing Development Officer
Raymond R. Ross, Housing Development Officer
Arthur E. Kalmen, Supervisory Loan Specialist
Robert Donlevy, Realty Officer
Arthur G. Grenier, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician
James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
Norman C. Loomis, Employment Assistance Officer
Gerald F. Rodgers, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator

FALLON COLONY AND RESERVATION

People and Area

Fallon Reservation is located 10 miles west of Fallon, Nevada. Fallon Colony is 2 miles west, north of Fallon, Nevada. Fallon is 60 miles east of Reno. 347 Paiute-Shoshone Indians on Reservation and Colony. Elevation varies from 3,900 to 3,920 feet above sea level. Reservation flat, wind action on sandy surface brought about a hummocky and in places dune-like topography. Fallon Colony has 60 acres tribally owned. Fallon Reservation is comprised of 5,480 acres; 840 acres tribally owned, 4,640 acres individually owned. Approximately 42 families on Reservation. 16 families at Fallon Colony.

Employment

A potential labor force of 151; 75 males, 76 females. Unemployed 75; 30 males, 45 females.

Housing

115 houses generally of wood frame construction in fair condition. 90% have electricity. BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and future construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy. 26 units have been completed, 22 units under construction. 50 units have been requested but are pending for construction in FY 76. 3 new housing units constructed in FY 75; 2 repaired under H.I.P.

Industrialization

None at present. Tribe in process of leasing 34 acres of designated industrial land to a tribal nonprofit corporation which proposes to seek tenants. Tribe of the opinion that Fallon Indian Colony ideal location for fabrication or warehouse storage interest.

Resources Availability

No known mineral potential. Primarily agricultural; income derived from both livestock grazing and farm crops. 3,200 acres considered irrigable. An effort is being made to secure good land north of Reservation to utilize existing water rights.

Resources Development

Irrigation water diverted from Truckee and Carson Rivers to irrigate 2,040 acres of currently developed reservation lands. Developed agricultural land is devoted primarily to alfalfa, hay and small grains, and irrigated pasture. Livestock operations in serious need of grazing lands.

Educational Attainments

102 elementary students
44 junior high school students
32 high school students
50 college students
7 university students

Additional Attainments

Very aggressive with all social and economic development programs. Creating industrial park in Colony with EDA help. Actively soliciting prospective industrial lessees. Much interest in complete involvement with Fallon non-Indian community. Same with agricultural land development on Reservation.

Income

Average family income about $5,100. Per capita income about $1,000.

Health

Leading notifiable diseases are upper respiratory infections, pneumonia, otitis media, strep throat, alcoholism (mental health), and diabetes mellitus. Injuries resulting from accidents such as lacerations have an extremely high occurrence and skin diseases are prevalent.

PHS Indian Hospital Schurz, provides complete medical, surgical, pediatric and obstetrical services to Indian people, including appropriate surgical and other consultation either in Reno (100 miles distant) or Phoenix (368 miles).

In Reno, District and Project Engineers, Sanitation and Environmental Health Technicians, a Mental Health Consultant, a District Nutritionist, and Health Educator serve Fallon as well as a Social Worker and Nutrition Technician from Schurz Hospital.

Contract Hospital facilities utilized by residents of these reservations and are primarily the Washoe Medical Center, Reno, and Churchill Public Hospital at Fallon. Optometrists in Fallon and Reno. Public Health Nursing Services provided under contract with Nevada State Health Division from Fallon. Fallon communities served by two resident Community Health Representatives, also by Alcohol and Drug Educator. Fallon communities have a Health Committee and are represented on the WNIHB, Inc.

FORT MCDERMITT TRIBAL COUNCIL
P. O. Box 184
McDermitt, Nevada 89421
(Chairman'a Home Phone 0-702-532-8756)

Mr. Stanley Smart, Chairman
Box 184
McDermitt, Nevada 89421

Mr. Floyd Crutcher, Vice-Chairman
Box 184
McDermitt, Nevada 89421

Mr. Glen Abel
Box 184
McDermitt, Nevada 89421

Ms. Betty Crutcher
Box 184
McDermitt, Nevada 89421

Mr. Herman Crutcher
Box 184
McDermitt, Nevada 89421

Mr. Paul Crutcher
Box 184
McDermitt, Nevada 89421

WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY PERSONNEL
Mark Twain Avenue
Stewart, Nevada 89437
(702) 882-3411

Robert L. Hunter, Superintendent
Robert Paisano, Administrative Manager
Mike Fairbanks, Tribal Operations Officer
Albert J. St. Germaine, Housing Development Officer
Raymond R. Ross, Housing Development Officer
Arthur E. Kalmen, Supervisory Loan Specialist
Robert Donlevy, Realty Officer
Arthur G. Grenier, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician
James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
Norman C. Loomis, Employment Assistance Officer
Gerald F. Rodgers, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator

FORT MC DERMITT RESERVATION

People and Area

Located on Oregon-Nevada border approximately 75 miles north of Winnemucca, Nevada. Small town of McDermitt adjacent to northern portion of Reservation is center of activity in area. 407 Paiute-Shoshone Indians, 372 on Reservation, 35 off Reservation. 35,325 acres of which 18,829 in Oregon all tribally owned and 16,496 in Nevada with 16,351 acres tribally owned. Agricultural and meadow lands in river valleys. Land rises abruptly and is precipitious in places with steep slopes of bare rocks, talus and mantle of mixed rock and soil. Above canyon areas, land generally rocky and rolling. Agricultural portion is a flood plain.

Employment

A potential labor force of 157; 90 males, 67 females. Unemployment 82; 55 males, 27 females.

Housing

76 houses on Reservation generally of wood frame construction with many in bad state of repair. 75% have less than 3 rooms, not painted. 90% have electricity; 30% have telephone service; 62% have water; 10% have sanitary facilities. 15 Mutual Self-Help homes have been completed in May 1970. 30 units completed in FY 74. Total 45 new units. BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy. 35 units are anticipated to be constructed in FY 76 under Mutual Self-Help and 10 repaired under HIP.

Industrialization

Western Products is operating an electronics factory employing 22 women and 11 men at Present with plans to expand. Building constructed with Handcock Foundation funds on tribal lands.

Resources Availability

Limited agricultural, no known valuable mineral deposits. Potential of 3,500 irrigable acres.

Resources Development

Because of short growing season, most of harvested forage is of native grasses. Grazing lands are not being put to intensive use, primarily because insufficient forage to winter feed total stocking. In 1967 Reservation lands publicly advertised for mineral exploration but no bids received. 3,500 irrigated acres developed. Construction of additional water storage on the Quinn River being considered. (Application to EDA).

Educational Attainments

No BIA schools. Indians comprise 80% enrollment in McDermitt public school. Approximately ten (10) students in attendance at either community college or university.

Additional Attainments

Some long range plans pertaining to water storage for flood control and summer irrigation. Much community activity thru OEO programs with some social development progress. Presently installing large culvert pipe in river crossing at Geacometto Ranch; also graveling 3 miles of new road below bench.

Income

Average family income $4,900. Annual per capita income about $900.

Health

Morbidity Rates list the identifiable diseases as bronchitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, influenza, upper respiratory infections, rheumatoid arthritis otitis media, bacillary dysentery. There are many injuries related to accidents. Study also indicates that hypertension and alcoholism prevalent to this population. Tuberculosis present but has decreased in recent years. As in most rural Indian communities there is a great need for more extensive health education.

Ft. McDermitt Health Committee very active and represented on the WNIHB. McDermitt community served by two Community Health Representatives, one Alcohol-Drug Educator, and one home health aide. Extreme isolation, distance to health and other facilities, transportation difficulties, and inadequate housing and sanitation facilities are among the problems of this community. Community has an extreme solid waste problem.

There is a regularly scheduled field medical clinic held monthly at Fort McDermitt by field health staff from PHS Indian Hospital, Schurz. 241 miles away. Public Health Nursing services available on a monthly basis from Winnemucca by a contract with State Health Department (thru-Area CMC Contract. Schurz CMC Program has a contract with a PHN in McDermitt on a fee for service basis which usually is one day each month during field clinic.

Environmental Sanitation Program administered by Office of Environmental Health in Reno, with a PHS Engineer, Sanitarian and Environmental Health Technician stationed in Reno.

60-bed Humboldt County Hospital located in Winnemucca as are three physicians, two dentists, and one optometrist. These services are available to Indian residents of area thru contract with Public Health Service. Pharmacies are available in most towns in the State with populations of 800 or more. Nevada State Welfare administers the following categorical assistance programs: Aid to the Blind, Aid to Dependent Children, and Old Age Assistance.

GOSHUTE BUSINESS COUNCIL

Ibapah, Utah 84034
(Mobile Phone via Salt Lake City JR8-3419)

Mr. Robert Steele, Chairman
Ibapah, Utah 84034

Mr. Clell Pete, Vice-Chairman
Ibapah, Utah 84034

Mr. Lee Moon, Treasurer
Ibapah, Utah 84034

Ms. Rose Naranjo, Secty.
Ibapah, Utah 84034

Mr. Jim Steele
Ibapah, Utah 84034

EASTERN NEVADA AGENCY

P. O. Box 28
Elko, Nevada 89801
(702) 738-5165

Norris M. Cole, Superintendent
William D. Sandoval, Administrative Manager
Gerald S. Preiss, Comm. & Industrial Development Specialist
Harry G. Owhi, Tribal Operations Officer
Darwina V. Yellowmule, Realty Specialist
Claude E. Saunders, Employment Assistance Specialist
Barbara Owhi, Loan Specialist
Edward W. Henry, Maintenance Foreman
Ben F. Callegos, Land Operations Officer
Robert C. Moran, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
Marvin Cota, Construction & Maintenance Foreman

GOSHUTE RESERVATION

People and Area

Located in mideastern Nevada along Utah Border. 109,013 acres, of which 70,489 acres in Nevada all tribally owned and 38,524 acres in Utah of which 37,523 acres are tribally owned. 126 on-reservation Indian residents.

Employment

Labor force of about 46; 42 males, 4 females. Unemployment 24; all males.

Housing

18 houses generally frame and in poor state of repair. 29 new units required. BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

Goshute Enterprises, a tribal organization, constructs cattleguards and other steel fabricated materials.

Resource Availability

Potential of 820 irrigable acres. No known mineral deposits of commercial value.

Resources Development

Range improvements and development of irrigated lands are of high priority.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau school. One college student.

Additional Attainments

Very isolated location. Tribal Council government gaining stability annually.

Income

Average annual per capita income $600. Family income about $3,000.

Health

Infectious diseases and accidents are among the most frequently reported health problems.

Public Health Nursing services provided through IHS Contract with Nevada State Department of Health. Dental services are provided through an IHS mobile unit and contract dentists in Ely. Regular medical clinics are conducted at community on a regular basis by IHS staff from Owyhee Hospital.

Medical care at federal expense may be authorized at community facilities 90 miles in Ely when necessary.

LAS VEGAS TRIBAL COUNCIL

1321 N. Ken Street
Las Vegas, Nevada 89106
(Chairman's Residence (702) 384-1657)

Mr. Kenneth Anderson, Chairman
20 W. Paiute Drive
Las Vegas, Nevada

Ms. Janie Harper, Vice-Chairman
1321 N. Ken Street
Las Vegas, Nevada

Ms. Angela Sanchez, Secretary
1313 N. Ken Street
Las Vegas, Nevada

Ms. Daisy Mike
21 W. Paiute Drive
Las Vegas, Nevada

Mr. Larry Pete
1301 Piaute Circle
Las Vegas, Nevada

Ms. Gladys Lopez
1304 Paiute Circle
Las Vegas, Nevada

Ms. Barbara Vasquez
1321 Sackett Street
Las Vegas, Nevada

Ms. Margaret Henry
1300 Paiute Circle
Las Vegas, Nevada

WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY PERSONNEL

Mark Twain Avenue
Stewart, Nevada 89437
(720) 882-3411

Robert L. Hunter, Superintendent
Robert Paisano, Administrative Manager
Mike Fairbanks, Tribal Operations Officer
Albert J. St. Germaine, Housing Development Officer
Raymond R. Ross, Housing Development Officer
Arthur E. Kalmen, Supervisory Loan Specialist
Robert Donlevy, Realty Officer
Arthur G. Grenier, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician
James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
Norman C. Loomis, Employment Assistance Officer
Gerald F. Rodgers, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator

LAS VEGAS COLONY

People and Area

Located at Las Vegas, Nevada. 97 Indians reside on this Colony. 10 acres all tribally owned.

Employment

Labor force of about 47; 23 males, 24 females. Unemployment 27; 12 males, 15 females.

Housing

21 frame houses and trailer houses in fair condition. Water and sewer facilities available. 1 new housing unit under HIP FY 75.

Industrialization

None at present.

Resources Availability

Very limited.

Resources Development

Development of agricultural water supply not feasible. Its highest use in foreseeable future is commercial and industrial. Mineral development involves unusual elements of uncertainty not leading themselves to forecast. No present producing facilities. Economic and physical feasibility constraints preclude an estimate of potential. Very small acreage (10 acres) precludes any major development.

Educational Attainments

There are 19 elementary, 6 junior high, 3 high school, 1 junior college, and 1 university students.

Additional Attainments

OEO inspired community activity with progress in community and social improvement.

Completed street project including paving, curb, gutter and sidewalks, and street lighting.

Income

No tribal income; average annual per capita income $700. Family income about $5,000.

Health

Morbidity Rate studies indicate most common disease is the common cold. Study also indicates that pharyngitis, tonsillitis, and otitis media. occur frequently, while eczema and other skin allergies are prevalent and that diabetes mellitus, hypertension and alcoholism are recurring problems. Study also emphasizes that lacerations are one of the leading causes of physician visits. This year, there was an outbreak of hepatitis in month of March. No figures available.

Las Vegas Colony has a resident Community Health Representative and is also served by an Alcohol and Drug Educator. Contract Medical Care services are provided through physicians, hospitals, mental health center, dentists, ophthalmologist, and pharmacies in the area. Through a contract with State Health Department, a monthly visit is made by a Public Health Nurse. Las Vegas Colony has a Health Committee and is represented on the WNIHB. Schurz Service Unit staff make periodic visitations to both Las Vegas and Moapa and vendors.

LOVELOCK TRIBAL COUNCIL
P. O. Box 878
Lovelock, Nevada 89419
(702) 273-2861

Mr. Glen Wasson, Chairman
Box 854
Lovelock, Nevada 89419

Ms. Evelyn Austin, Vice-Chairman
Box 618
Lovelock, Nevada 89419

Ms. Rita Happy
Box 619
Lovelock, Nevada 89419

Ms. Elaine O'Neill
Box 305
Lovelock, Nevada 89419

Ms. Winona Rhodes
Box 431
Lovelock, Nevada 89419

WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY PERSONNEL
Mark Twain Avenue
Stewart, Nevada 89437
(702) 882-3411

Robert L. Hunter, Superintendent
Robert Paisano, Administrative Manager
Mike Fairbanks, Tribal Operations Officer
Albert J. St. Germaine, Housing Development Officer
Raymond R. Ross, Housing Development Officer
Arthur E. Kalmen, Supervisory Loan Specialist
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William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator

LOVELOCK COLONY

People and Area

Located on outskirts of town of Lovelock about 90 miles east of Reno, astride federal defense highway #80. Some 20 miles east of Lovelock, the Rye Patch Dam on Humboldt River stores water for irrigation in Lovelock area. Paiute-Shoshone Indians. 20 acres all tribally owned. Growing season is about 128 days annual average precipitation of about 4-1/2 inches.

Employment

Employment in commercial and industrial establishment within commuting distance. Labor force of about 31; 27 males, 4 females. Unemployment 7; 6 males, 1 female.

Housing

43 houses on Reservation. Generally of wood frame construction in fair state of repair. 32 have city water and sewer. 16 units Mutual Help completed in FY 73; 10 FY 1974. 6 units repaired in FY 73 under HIP program. BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None.

Resources Availability

Only 20 acres of tribal trust land in a single tract available. No known mineral potential.

Resources Development

20 acres being put to its highest and best use as a residential division as part of city of Lovelock.

Educational Attainments

There are 6 elementary, 3 junior high school, 6 high school, 1 junior college, and 2 university level students.

Streets paved. OEO community development programs underway.

Income

No tribal income, average family income $5,600. Average annual per capita income $1,230.

Health

Morbidity rates indicate a high incidence of influenza and respiratory infections; hypertension, alcoholism and laceration continue to be a problem. Lovelock Indian Colony served by a monthly clinic, (Field Medical Staff from Schurz PHS Hospital) in the Pershing General Hospital Contract Care Services provided for acute care and OB services with Pershing General Hospital.

Other hospital facilities utilized is primarily Washoe Medical Center in Reno. Optometrists located in Fallon and Reno and physical therapists in Reno. Public Health Nursing Services provided under contract with Nevada State Health Division (PHN located in Lovelock). Colony is served by a Community Health Representative. Colony has been consistently represented at Health Board Meetings, though no Health Committee was organized until Spring of 1974.

MOAPA BUSINESS COUNCIL
P. O. Box 56
Moapa, Nevada 89025
Telephone 702-865-2787

Mr. Preston Tom, Chairman
Box 46
Moapa, Nevada 89025

Mr. Wallace Kay, Vice-Chairman
Box 48
Moapa, Nevada 89025

Mr. Dalton Tom, Secty-Treasurer
Box 87
Moapa, Nevada, 89025

Mr. Clyde Lee
Box 76
Moapa, Nevada 89025

Ms. Mary Jane Levi
Box 78
Moapa, Nevada 89025

Ms. Maureen Frank
Moapa, Nevada 89025

WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY PERSONNEL
Mark Twain Avenue
Stewart, Nevada 89437
(702) 882-3411

Robert L. Hunter, Superintendent
Robert Paisano, Administrative Manager
Mike Fairbanks, Tribal Operations Officer
Albert J. St. Germaine, Housing Development Officer
Raymond R. Ross, Housing Development Officer
Arthur E. Kalmen, Supervisory Loan Specialist
Robert Donlevy, Realty Officer
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James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
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Gerald F. Rodgers, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator

MOAPA RESERVATION

People and Area

Located about 70 miles northeast of Las Vegas, Nevada. 165 Paiute Indians with 128 living on Reservation. 1,186 acres all tribally owned. Located on a relatively flat terrain in a borad desert valley surrounded by mountains in southern Nevada. Average annual precipitation of 5 inches.

Housing

In 1967 a total of approximately 34 homes on Reservation. Generally of wood frame construction and at least 50% had less than three rooms and lacked in size. Construction has been completed on 32 Mutual Help Homes.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None.

Resources Availability

At present all land available for agricultural purposes. Small number of residents and labor force makes possibility of any commercial or industrial development very remote. No known minerals of commercial value on reservation. Recreational development potential considered very limited. Potential of 591 irrigable acres.

Resources Development

480 irrigated acres developed. Tribe has incorporated for the purpose of operating an agricultural enterprise on the approximately 600 acres. Moapa Plan for use of Judgment Funds which has been implemented includes monies to be expended for farm operation.

Educational Attainments

There are 26 elementary, 10 junior high, and 6 high school students attending Moapa Valley School in Overton.

Additional Attainments

Much activity and interest in socio-economic development. Tribal government strong. Completed paving roads and streets and water and sewer system.

Employment

Labor force of 76; 36 males, 40 female. Unemployment 38; 12 males, 26 females.

Income

Average per capita income of approximately $600. Average family income of $5,000.

Health

Morbidity rates indicate following: common cold most prevalent health problem with pharyngitis, tonsillitis, influenza, otitis media, and impetigo as common health problems. Incidence of alcoholism, rheumatoid arthritus and diabetes mellitus are very prevalent according to this recent study.

Contract medical services provided by contract with vendors in Las Vegas area. Through a contract with State Health Department, a monthly visit is made by a Public Health Nurse. A Community Health Representative from Las Vegas periodically visits Moapa Community. Community has a fairly active Health and SCF Committee and is represented on the Health Board.

PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBAL COUNCIL

P. O. Box 256
Nixon, Nevada 89424
Nixon #3

Mr. Allen Aleck, Chairman
Box 256, Nixon,
Nixon, Nevada 89424

Mr. William Wadsworth, Vice-Chairman
Wadsworth, Nevada 89442

Ms. Carol Wadsworth, Secretary
Nixon, Nevada 89424

Ms. Beulah Fajardo, Treasurer
Sutcliffe, Nevada

Mr. Roy Garcia
Nixon, Nevada 89424

Mr. Gordon Frazier
Nixon, Nevada 89424

Mr. Clifford Davis
Nixon, Nevada 89424

Mr. Warren Tovey
Nixon, Nevada 89424

Mr. Elwood Lowery
Nixon, Nevada 89424

Mr. James Vidovich
Wadsworth, Nevada 89442

Mr. Daniel Cordova
Sutcliffe, Nevada

WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY PERSONNEL

Mark Twain Avenue
Stewart, Nevada 89437
(702) 882-3411

Robert L. Hunter, Superintendent
Robert Paisano, Administrative Manager
Mike Fairbanks, Tribal Operations Officer
Raymond R. Ross, Housing Development Officer
Albert J. St. Germaine, Housing Development Officer
Arthur E. Kalmen, Supervisory Loan Specialist
Robert Donlevy, Realty Officer
Arthur G. Grenier, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician
James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
Norman C. Loomis, Employment Assistance Officer
Gerald F. Rodgers, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator

PYRAMID LAKE RESERVATION

People and Area

Located approximately 50 miles northeast of Reno, Nevada. Pyramid Lake located entirely within the exterior boundary of Reservation; has over 100 miles of shore; 32 miles long, 110,000 acres. 626 resident population with 400 Paiute Indians on Reservation with major concentrations of population at Nixon and Wadsworth. 476,709 acres of which 70.4% used for grazing while only .2% used for farming. Annual average precipitation of about 7 inches.

Employment

A potential labor force of approximately 397; 221 males, 176 females. Unemployment 171; 80 males, 91 females.

Housing

In 1975, 160 houses on Reservation. Most units poor to fair state of repair. 100% have water. 40 new units have been completed. 4 have been renovated under HIP Program.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

EDA financed Wadsworth Industrial Park being built with one industrial lessee now constructing a $500,000 printing plant which will ultimately employ 30 Reservation residents. Other prospective lessees being negotiated with and will provide additional jobs.

Resources Availability

Pyramid Lake outstanding potential asset of Reservation. Because of the Lake and its proximity to Reno metropolitan area, tourist and recreational season extends throughout the year. Economy based primarily on livestock industry, general farming and wage income. Somer commercial mineral deposits. Potential of 5,963 irrigable acres.

Resources Development

Land primarily used for grazing with farming confined to the river bottom areas. Range land in poor condition. Water oriented recreational development represents most promising economic opportunity for Tribe. 1,000 irrigated acres developed.

Washoe County Park and Recreational Department has leased from Tribe, for a 25 year term, 200 acres of lakeshore for a public recreation park. Development has started.

Tribe received funding for a 200 acre industrial park and concluded a lease with a tenant for 15 years.

Tribe completed an arts and crafts building at southern tip of lake; will provide some employment and revive the native craft work. Also completed a community building at Wadsworth.

A fish hatchery has been constructed on the lake to replenish fish supply and to maintain the supply for recreational fishing.

Educational Attainment

140 elementary students at Wadsworth; 30 junior high school, 25 high school and 10 university students at Fernley.

Additional Attainments

Additional flow of Truckee River water into Pyramid Lake being realized as a result of better management of available water from Truckee and Carson Rivers. Many OEO programs underway on the Reservation. Survey work started on new paved road to Warrior Point Park.

Income

Average family income of $5,500. Annual per capita income approximately $1,100.

Health

Morbidity Studies indicate lacerations and contusions leading cause of physician visits. This report indicates next leading cause of physician visits are upper respiratory infections, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, bronchitis, otitis media, eczema, skin allergies, alcoholism and diabetes.

A general medical and surgical clinic conducted monthly by a physician from Schurz Service Unit at Nixon, 90 miles from Schurz, Services to this area are primarily by Contract Medical Care. Sanitation services provided by IHS Sanitarian from Reno; Pharmacy services provided by blanket purchase agreements. IHS Clinical Social Worker, Health Educator and Nutrition Technician stationed at Schurz. Also, services available from Reno Field Office are engineering, environmental health, mental health, nutrition, and health education.

Hospital facilities utilized are primarily Washoe Medical Center in Reno. Optometrists located in Reno and Fallon. Public Health Nursing Services provided under contract with Nevada State Health Division. Indian communities are served by two Community Health Represenatives, Home Health Aide and Nutrition Aide. Tribe has a Health Committee and is represented on the WNIHB.

RENO-SPARKS INDIAN COUNCIL

34 Reservation Road
Reno, Nevada 89502
(702) 329-2936

Mr. Lawrence Astor, Chairman
73 Reservation Road
Reno, Nevada 89502

Ms. Effie Dressler, Vice-Chairman
48 Reservation Road
Reno, Nevada 89502

Mr. William Coffey, Jr., Treasurer
93 Reservation Road
Reno, Nevada 89502

Mr. Vernon Numan, Secretary
83 Colony Road
Reno, Nevada 89502

Mr. Gary McCloud
5-1/2 Reservation Road
Reno, Nevada 89502

Ms. Carol Wyatt
34 Reservation Road
Reno, Nevada 89502

Mr. Curtis Cypher
34 Reservation Road
Reno, Nevada 89502

WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY PERSONNEL

Mark Twain Avenue
Stewart, Nevada 89437
(702) 882-3411

Robert L. Hunter, Superintendent
Robert Paisano, Administrative Manager
Albert J. St. Germaine, Housing Development Officer
Mike Fairbanks, Tribal Operations Officer
Arthur E. Kalmen, Supervisory Loan Specialist
Robert Donlevy, Realty Officer
Arthur G. Grenier, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician
James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
Gerald F. Rodgers, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator
Raymond R. Ross, Housing Development Officer

RENO-SPARKS COLONY

People and Area

Located on Second Street in the heart of the city of Reno, Nevada. 503 Indians live within the colony. 28 acres all tribally owned. Average annual precipitation 8 inches. All land used for residential purposes of Indians.

Employment

Employment in commercial and industrial establishments within commuting distance. 235 in potential labor force; 122 males, 113 females. Unemployment 148; 67 males, 81 females.

Housing

A total of approximately 141 units on reservation. 85 of these are Mutual Help and Low Rent. 20 in last 5 years and 65 within last 3 years. One house repaired under Housing Improvement Program. Applications for an additional 20 units have been submitted to Housing and Urban Development.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

Entire colony zoned residential.

Resources Availability

No known minerals. All lands used for residential purposes. Land could be used for commercial leasing but would have to vacate Indian families now living on Reservation.

Resources Development

None at Present. Prospects minimal under present conditions.

Educational Attainments

Approximately 140 elementary children attend public school; 16 junior high 47 high school, 2 junior college, and 6 university level. Bureau off-reservation boarding school.

Additional Attainments

Grant funds from HUD and community spirit have built a two acre park and recreation area within the colony. New blood on the council has injected new enthusiasm for more social and community development. Many OEO programs working on the colony. Steady employment figures are up. Gaining in community spirit and pride.

Completed street project north section of Colony, including paving curb, gutter and sidewalks, and a new 6" water main and new fire hydrants.

Income

Average Family income $6,190. Annual per capita income approximately $1,260.

Health

Morbidity rates (per 100 population), based upon colony and surrounding Reno urban population, indicates leading cause of physician visits are lacerations, contusions, and fractures. Study also suggests a high incidence of upper respiratory disease as well as pharyngitis, tonsillitis, bronchitis (acute), otitis media, and alcoholism. Rate of diabetes mellitus high as is incidence of eczema and other skin allergies. Hospital facilities utilized are primarily the Washoe Medical Center and St. Mary's Hospital in Reno. Contract medical care provided thru Schurz Medical Group. Dental care provided thru Schurz Indian Hospital and clinic at Stewart, Nevada, plus contract dental services with private dentists in Reno area.

Public Health Nursing services provided under contract with Nevada State Health Division. an Office of Nevada State Welfare Department in Reno administers categorical assistance programs such as Aid to the Blind, Aid to Dependent Children, and Old Age Assistance. Indian General Assistance (IGA), thru Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada also provides services. Reno-Sparks Colony also served by Two locally based Community Health Representatives. Colony has a functional health committee and is represented on Health Board. There is a need for more extensive health education.

RUBY VALLEY RESERVATION

People and Area

Located in northeastern Nevada about 70 miles southeast of Elko. 1,151 acres of allotted land. 2 or 3 families live there.

Employment

Included in South Fork Report.

Housing

All units are in need of repair. Two homes are being repaired under Housing Improvement Program.

Industrialization

None

Resource Availability

No known minerals.

Resources Development

Develop irrigable acreage and improve native pastures through reseeding and brush control.

Educational Attainment

No Bureau schools. Two college students.

Additional Attainments

None

Income

Annual family income $3,000. Per capita income $900.

Health

Diseases of the digestive and respiratory system and injuries are among principal health problems.

Public Health Service contracts with Nevada State Department of Health for Public Health Nursing services to Indians. Services are the same as those available to other citizens of the state. Medical care provided by local private physicians and surgeons of the Elko Clinic, through contract with the Public Health Service. Care through contractual agreement is also available in Battle Mountain.

Hospital care at Federal expense may be authorized at community hospitals, mainly the 86-bed Elko General Hospital, Elko, and the 12-bed Battle Mountain General Hospital at Battle Mountain. Dental care under contractual agreement with Elko dentist. Also an IHS Dental Mobile Unit began operating in the Elko and South Fork areas during FY '75.

SOUTH FORK COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Lee, Nevada 89829
(702) 753-6543)

Ms. Lillian Garcia, Chairperson
Lee, Nevada 89829

Mr. Willie Woods, Vice-Chairman
Lee, Nevada 89829

Mr. Wallace Gracia, Secretary
Lee, Nevada 89829

Mr. Lewis Knight
Lee, Nevada 89829

Ms. Edna Tybo
Box 1345
Elko, Nevada 89801

Mr. Alvin Tybo
Waysack
Lee, Nevada 89829

EASTERN NEVADA AGENCY

P. O. Box 28
Elko, Nevada 89801
(702) 738-5165

Norris M. Cole, Superintendent
William D. Sandoval, Administrative Manager
Gerald S. Preiss, Comm & Industrial Development Specialist
Harry G. Owhi, Tribal Operations Officer
Darwina V. Yellowmule, Realty Specialist
Claude E. Saunders, Employment Assistance Specialist
Barbara Owhi, Loan Specialist
Edward W. Henry, Maintenance Foreman
Ben F. Callegos, Land Operations Officer
Robert C. Moran, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
Marvin Cota, Construction & Maintenance Foreman

SOUTH FORK RESERVATION

People and Area

Located in northeastern Nevada 30 miles south of Elko. 13,050 acres of tribally owned. Population approximately 120; 78 residents.

Employment

Labor force 34; 27 males, 13 females. Unemployment 7; 6 males, 1 female.

Housing

Seven mutual-help homes completed. Fifteen homes repaired under the Housing Improvement Program.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None at present.

Resource Availability

No known mineral deposits of commercial value. Potential irrigable acreage 3,763.

Resources Development

Resources having high priority are development of irrigable land and range improvements.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. Five college students.

Additional Attainments

Some agricultural land development.

Income

Annual family income $3,000. Per capita income $900.

Health

Diseases of digestive and respiratory system and injuries are among principal health problems.

Public Health Service contracts with Nevada State Department of Health for Public Health Nursing services to Indians. Services are the same as those available to other citizens of state. Medical care provided by local private physicians and surgeons of Elko Clinic, through contract with Public Health Service. Medical care also available at Indian Health Service Hospital at Owyhee 100 miles north.

Hospital care at Federal expense may be authorized at community hospitals, mainly the 86-bed Elko General Hospital and the 12-bed Battle Mountain General Hospital. Dental care under contractual agreement with Elko dentist. An IHS Dental Mobile Unit began operating in the South Fork and Elko area during FY '75.

ODGERS RANCH

People and Area

Located in Elko County 150 miles southeast of Elko, Nevada. 1,987 acres of tribally owned land and 40,000 acres of BLM permits. Ten Indians live on the Reservation.

Employment

Included in South Fork Report.

Housing

All substandard housing.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None at present.

Resource Availability

No known mineral deposits of commercial value. Potential irrigable acreage is 317 acres.

Resources Development

Main priority is developing irrigable lands and some range improvements.

Educational Attainment

No Bureau schools.

Income

Annual family income $5,200 per year.

Health

Public Health Service contracts with Nevada State Department of Health for public health services to Indians. Services same as those available to other citizens of the State. Medical care is provided by local physicians and surgeons of the Elko Clinic, through contract with Public Health Service.

SUMMIT LAKE PAIUTE COUNCIL

P. O. Box 1167
Ft. Bidwell, California 96112

Mr. Melvin Sam, Chairman
Box 1167
Fort Bidwell, California 96112

Ms. Loretta Cowen, Vice-Chairman
112 Hidalgo Court
Lafayette, California 94549

Ms. Leatrice Frank
414 West Williams Street
Carson City, Nevada

Mr. Murray Barr, Sr.,
Box 82
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

Mr. Burke Brown
2050 Oppio Street
Sparks, Nevada

WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY PERSONNEL

Mark Twain Avenue
Stewart, Nevada 89437
(702) 882-3411

Robert L. Hunter, Superintendent
Robert Paisano, Administrative Manager
Albert J. St. Germaine, Housing Development Officer
Mike Fairbanks, Tribal Operations Officer
Raymond R. Ross, Housing Development Officer
Arthur E. Kalmen, Supervisory Loan Specialist
Robert Donlevy, Realty Officer
Arthur G. Grenier, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician
James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
Norman C. Loomis, Employment Assistance Officer
Gerald F. Rodgers, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator

SUMMIT LAKE RESERVATION

People and Area

Located in northwestern Nevada about 300 miles north of Carson City. 10,863 acres of which 9,689 are tribally owned. Annual average precipitation of about 10 inches. Tribal activity and meetings have taken place in Cedarville, California, and Lakeville, Oregon. Activity does not take place on Reservation. Estimated tribal membership of 66. No one living on the Reservation.

Employment

Unknown

Housing

Four very old, one to two room cabins, with no electricity, water or sanitary facilities. Cabins used sparingly during summer months. No plans for new houses.

Industrialization

At present none.

Resources Availability

Summit Lake, which has no outlet, closed to outside fishing. Because of its remoteness and type of access, there is very limited, if any, tourist or recreational activity. No known minerals. Potential of 300 irrigable acres.

Resources Development

No cultivated crops. Indians do not engage in the raising of livestock or farming. Sources of income are wages and rental from grazing lands. 90% of land used for grazing. 300 irrigated acres developed. $2,000 tribal income from sale of cutthroat trout eggs.

Income

Unknown

Health

At present time, no tribal members live on the reservation. If habitation existed residents would be within jurisdiction of the Schurz Service Unit Health Delivery System.

WALKER RIVER PAIUTE TRIBAL COUNCIL
P. O. Box 220
Schurz, Nevada 89427
(702) 773-2366

Mr. Jonathan Hicks, Chairman
Box 220
Schurz, Nevada 89427

Mr. Douglas Quintero, Vice-Chairman
Box 220
Schurz, Nevada 89427

Mr. Roger Williams, Treasurer
Box 220
Schurz, Nevada 89427

Mr. Ellison McMasters, Jr., Secretary
Box 120
Schurz, Nevada 89427

Mr. Walter Voorhees
Box 160
Schurz, Nevada 89427

Mr. Vernon Bobb
Box 12
Schurz, Nevada 89427

Mr. Johnny Williams, Jr.
Box 220
Schurz, Nevada 89427

WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY PERSONNEL
Mark Twain Avenue
Stewart, Nevada 89437
(702) 882-3411

Robert L. Hunter, Superintendent
Robert Paisano, Administrative Manager
Mike Fairbanks, Tribal Operations Officer
Albert J. St. Germaine, Housing Development Officer
Raymond R. Ross, Housing Development Officer
Arthur E. Kalmen, Supervisory Loan Specialist
Robert Donlevy, Realty Officer
Arthur G. Grenier, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician
James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
Norman C. Loomis, Employment Assistance Officer
Gerald F. Rodgers, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator

WALKER RIVER RESERVATION

People and Area

Located 100 miles southeast of Reno, Nevada. 452 Paiute Indians. Total acreage 323,326 acres; 313,670 acres tribally owned. 8,692 acres individually owned; 964 acres government owned. Topography of Reservation characterized by series of sharp ridges which are intermittently steep, barren and rocky. Valleys slope gently, are not very deeply cut. Walker River flows thru Reservation in southeasterly course and empties into Walker Lake, south of and adjacent to southern boundary of the Reservation.

Employment

Labor force of 191; 121 males, 48 females. Unemployment 37; 17 males, 20 females, slight increase is anticipated due to layoff at Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot.

Housing

134 houses on Reservation at present. Fair to good state of repair. 95% have electricity, 50% have water, 15% have sanitary facilities.

40 Mutual Self-Help houses completed in 1969-73. 40 completed in 1974, 15 units have been renovated under the Housing Improvement Program. BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy. Houses constructed within subdivisions connect to existing community water services. Houses on scattered sites have individual wells and sewer facilities. 60 applications have been reviewed for new housing. 39 new housing units are required.

Industrialization

At present townsite of Schurz there are two small grocery stores, a service station, public elementary school, Indian hospital and post office. Main potential lies in off-reservation employment and agricultural business.

Resources Availability

Situated along route between Las Vegas and Reno. Could be developed as recreational. Further agricultural development could take place. Total potential of 6,000 irrigable acres.

Resources Development

2,576 acres now irrigated. Iron ore body has been discovered and exploration is continuing for copper and other minerals. Anaconda Mining Company has a substantial operation at Yerington about 30 miles from the Reservation. Tribe now realizes about $8,000 from minerals.

Educational Attainments

There are 17 students presently enrolled in college; 10 students enrolled in vocational technical schools. There are 123 elementary students and 34 secondary students.

Additional Attainments

Most steadily employed people work at Anaconda in Yerington or at the Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot 30 miles south of Schurz. Many earn good wages and enjoy a nive level of existence. Residential area recently paved with new bridge. Some agricultural land development activity. Active OEO programs. Tribe has taken over maintenance of 119 miles of roads under a Buy-Indian contract.

Income

Average family income $5,000. Annual per capita income $1,200.

Health

Morbidity rates indicate prevalent health problems are upper respiratory infections, strep throat, otitis media, respiratory allergies, influenza and alcoholism. Study also emphasizes that lacerations and contusions occur frequently necessitating a visit to the physician.

Walker River Reservation has a functioning Health Committee and is represented on the Health Board.

PHS Indian Hospital, Schurz, provides complete medical, pediatric and obstetrical service to Indian people, including appropriate surgical and other consultant services either in Reno (110 miles distant) or Phoenix (636). IHS social Worker, Health Educator, and Nutrition Technician are stationed at Schurz. Contract Hospital facilities utilized by residents of this reservation are primarily the Washoe Medical Center, Reno, and Churchill County Hospital at Fallon. There are optometrists in Fallon and Reno. Schurz Dental Clinic serves Indian residents. Public Health Nursing services provided under contract with Nevada State Health Division. An Alcohol and Drug Educator (Yerington based) serves Walker River Community.

WASHOE TRIBAL COUNCIL

P. O. Box 284
Stewart, Nevada 89437
Telephone 702-883-1446

Mr. Robert Frank, Chairman
99A Colony Road
Reno, Nevada

Mr. Lindsay Jones, Vice-Chairman
9138 South Lake Tahoe
Lake Tahoe, California

Mr. Jim Frank, Secty-Treasurer
Box 50
Carson City, Nevada

Mr. Vernon Wyatt
Box 123
Gardnerville, Nevada

Ms. Caroline Gutierrez
Woodfords, California

Ms. Jean Dexter
Box 1226
Carson City, Nevada

Mr. Edgar Dutchy
Box 193
Woodfords, California

Ms. Katherine Fillmore
2901 Boyle Street
Carson City

Mr. Ivan James
Box 544
Gardnerville, Nevada

Ms. Betty Flint
16036 Via Arroyo
San Lorenzo, California

Mr. Eugene Frank
Gardnerville, Nevada

WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY PERSONNEL

Mark Twain Avenue
Stewart, Nevada 89437
(702) 882-3411

Robert L. Hunter, Superintendent
Robert Paisano, Administrative Manager
Mike Fairbanks, Tribal Operations Officer
Albert J. St. Germaine Housing Development Officer
Raymond R. Ross, Housing Development Officer
Arthur E. Kalmen, Supervisory Loan Specialist
Robert Donlevy, Realty Officer
Arthur G. Grenier, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician
James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
Norman C. Loomis, Employment Assistance Officer
Gerald F. Rodgers, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator

WOODFORDS COMMUNITY COUNCIL
P. O. Box 9138
South Lake Tahoe, CA 95705

Mr. Lindsay Jones, Chairman
Box 9138
Woodfords, California 96120

Mr. Harold Walker, Vice-Chairman
Woodfords, California 96120

Mr. Russell James
Woodfords, California 96120

Ms. Caroline Gutierrez
Woodfords, California 96120

Mr. Edgar Dutchy
Woodfords, California 96120

CARSON COMMUNITY COUNCIL
P. O. Box 1226
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Miss Jean Dexter, Chairwoman
Box 1226
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Miss Winona James, Vice-Chairman
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Mr. Jim Frank, Secretary
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Mr. Warren Fillmore
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Ms. Katherine Fillmore
Carson City, Nevada 89701

DRESSLERVILLE COMMUNITY COUNCIL
P. O. Box 956
Gardnerville, Nevada 89410

Mr. Romaine Smokey, Jr., Chairman
Box 956
Gardnerville, Nevada 89410

Mr. Eugene Frank, Vice Chairman
Box 322
Gardnerville, Nevada 89410

Ms. Virginia Kizer, Secty-Treasurer
Box 106
Gardnerville, Nevada 89410

Mr. Ivan James
Box 544
Gardnerville, Nevada 89410

Mr. Fred Richards
Gardnerville, Nevada 89410

Mr. Romaine Smokey, Sr.
Box 111
Gardnerville, Nevada 89410

WASHOE RESERVATION
(With Carson, Dresslerville and Woodfords Colonies)

People and Area

Located near Carson City, Nevada. Combined population of Washoe and Woodfords Ranch is 127, Carson Colony 171, and Dresslerville Colony 191, for a total of 489. Combined total acreage 1,963 acres; Washoe Ranches 795, Carson Colony 160, Dresslerville Colony 40. Woodfords Colony has a land base as of July 31, 1970, of 80 acres, now have 968 acres total.

Employment

Carson Colony, labor force 54; 29 males, 25 females. Unemployment 29; 11 males, 18 females. Dresslerville Colony, labor force 80; 49 males, 40 females, Unemployment 58; 29 males, 29 females. Woodfords Colony, labor force 69; 36 males, 33 females, unemployment 37; 15 males, 22 females.

Housing

A total of 30 units of housing available at Woodfords.

A total of 50 units of housing available at Dresslerville, 2 new housing units completed. They were built with Credit Funds and Housing Improvement.

A total of 41 units of housing available at Carson Colony, 3 units of Mutual Help housing have been completed. 14 units will be started in FY 74 that currently are under an approved annual contributions contract.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None at present.

Resources Availability

474 irrigable acres.

Resources Development

Washoe ranches is operated as a farming tribal enterprise - hay and alfalfa - by tribal members. Colonies are strictly residential.

Educational Attainments

Carson Colony has 13 elementary school, 12 junior high, and 8 high school students. Dresslerville Colony has 42 elementary, 10 junior high, 9 high school, 3 junior high and 2 university students.

Income

Carson Colony, family income $5,000, per capita income $1,082; Dresslerville Colony, family income $5,000, per capita income $680; and Woodfords Colony, family income $5,313, per capita income $1,340.

Health

Leading notifiable diseases are pneumonia, otitis media, gastroenteritis. Leading causes of death are heart disease, secondary effects of alcohol and accidents. Alcohol, diabetes, prenatal disease, and mental health continue to be problems. Hepatitis is an intermittent problem for these communities, especially Woodfords.

Dresslerville has a Community Health Representative in residence. Woodfords has a California Rural Indian Health Worker. All three communities have functioning Health Committees and are represented on the WNIHB. Woodfords is also represented on the California Rural Indian Health Board.

PHS Indian Hospital, Schurz, provides complete medical, surgical, pediatric and obstetrical services to Indian people, including appropriate surgical and other consultation either in Reno, Carson City, or Phoenix. IHS Sanitarian, Environmental Health Technician, District Engineer, Health Educator, Mental Health Consultant and District Nutritionist (all from Reno Field Office), serve these communities as do the following field staff at Schurz: Medical Social Worker, Nutrition Technician, and Health Educator. General clinic is conducted once a month at Dresslerville, and another monthly clinic held at Stewart Indian Health Center. Rental clinics at Stewart and Schurz serve these communities.

Contract hospital facilities are primarily Carson-Tahoe Hospital in Carson City. There are optometrists in Carson City. Public Health Nursing Services provided under contract with the Nevada State Health Division. A monthly clinic held in Markleeville, California for Woodfords residents (Alpine County Health Department).

WINNEMUCCA TRIBAL COUNCIL

P. O. Box 54
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

Mr. Doc Blossom, Chairman
Box 54
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

Ms. Elvira Solomon, Vice-Chairman
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

Ms. Anna Snapp, Treasurer
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

Ms. Jeannette Dick, Secty.
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY PERSONNEL

Mark Twain Avenue
Stewart, Nevada 89437
(702) 882-3411

Robert L. Hunter, Superintendent
Robert Paisano, Administrative Manager
Albert J. St. Germaine, Housing Development Officer
Mike Fairbanks, Tribal Operations Officer
Raymond R. Ross, Housing Development Officer
Arthur E. Kalmen, Supervisory Loan Specialist
Robert Donlevy, Realty Officer
Arthur G. Grenier, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician
James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
Gerald F. Rodgers, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator

WINNEMUCCA COLONY

People and Area

Located 170 miles northeast of Reno, Nevada. 26 Indians with 19 under 20 years of age. 340 acres.

Employment

Labor force of 10; 9 males, 1 female. Unemployment 3; all males.

Housing

9 families. 9 homes poor condition and small. Electricity available with 8 or 9 connected. Water (city) on Colony land. Applications made for 6 units of Mutual Help housing have been approved; 4 have been completed as of September 1975. 2 new housing units constructed under HIP program.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None

Resources Availability

None

Resources Development

None

Educational Attainments

6 students in elementary school, 4 junior high, and 1 high school.

Additional Attainments

None, strictly residential

Income

Per capita income of $1,600. Family income of $4,460.

Health

Studies of morbidity rates, which include colony and off-colony Indian residents in Winnemucca (combined total population of 106), indicates that the leading causes of physician visits are pharyngitis, tonsillitis, influenza, bronchitis, and otitis media. Study also suggests that non-endocrine obesity is prevalent, as is hypertension and alcoholism.

Winnemucca Colony has a poorly functioning Health Committee. During the last four years, Winnemucca has never been represented on the Health Board.

YERINGTON PAIUTE TRIBAL COUNCIL

171 Campbell Lane
Yerington, Nevada 89447
Telephone 702-463-3670

Mr. Delmar Stevens, Chairman
171 Campbell Lane
Yerington, Nevada 89447

Ms. Evaline Picotte, Vice-Chairman
411 McCormick Avenue
Yerington, Nevada 89447

Ms. Carolyn Kenton, Secretary
171 Campbell Lane
Yerington, Nevada 89447

Ms. Rena Hamilton, Treasurer
171 Campbell Lane
Yerington, Nevada 89447

Mr. Buster Roberts, Jr.
171 Campbell Lane
Yerington, Nevada 89447

Ms. Mary Stevens
171 Campbell Lane
Yerington, Nevada 89447

Ms. Marie Brown
171 Campbell Lane
Yerington, Nevada 89447

WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY PERSONNEL

Mark Twain Avenue
Stewart, Nevada 89437
(702) 882-3411

Robert L. Hunter, Superintendent
Robert Paisano, Administrative Manager
Albert J. St. Germaine, Housing Development Officer
Mike Fairbanks, Tribal Operations Officer
Raymond R. Ross, Housing Development Officer
Arthur E. Kalmen, Supervisory Loan Specialist
Robert Donlevy, Realty Officer
Arthur G. Grenier, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician
James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
Gerald F. Rodgers, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator

YERINGTON RESERVATION
(With Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch)

People and Area

Located in west central Nevada some 80 miles southeast of Reno, Nevada. 190 Paiute Indians. Total acreage 1,148 acres; Yerington Colony 10 acres, Yerington Reservation (Campbell Ranch) 1,138 acres. All land of Yerington Colony within city limits of Yerington. Campbell Ranch lies in the Walker River Valley. Land is level and flat except for several small areas where the slope varies from one to three percent. Average annual precipitation is 7 inches.

Employment

Employment is off-reservation, labor force of 83; 37 males, 46 females. Unemployment 28; 2 males, 26 females.

Housing

44 Mutual Help houses have been completed at Yerington.

9 families live on Campbell Ranch (reservation) with 10 houses of wood frame construction in fair to poor condition. 100% have electricity; all have water and sanitary facilities.

BIA will continue to provide assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None

Resources Availability

Potential of 714 irrigable acres. Campbell Ranch has good water rights. Some limited agricultural development could take place.

Resources Development

310 irrigated acres developed. Yerington Colony used exclusively for residential purposes, which is considered the highest and best use. Campbell Ranch provides supplemental income for seven Indian families in a farm and ranching economy.

Educational Attainments

92 students attend the Yerington Public Schools grades K-12. 12 students are attending university or vocational schools.

Additional Attainments

None at present. Residential situation in Colony. Construction on new road system, paving, curbs and gutters, completed in Colony and same completed in FY 1972 for Campbell Ranch.

Income

Average family income $6,700. Per capita income of $1,360.

Health

Morbidity rates indicate that the most prevalent problems are upper respiratory infections, strep throat, and alcoholism. Lacerations responsible for many physician visits.

Communities served by a Community Health Represenative and an Alcohol and Drug Educator. Public Health Nursing Services provided under contract with Nevada State Health Division. Community has a health committee which is fairly functional and is represented on the Health Board.

PHS Indian Hospital, Schurz, provides complete medical, pediatric, and obstetrical services to the Indian people, including appropriate surgical and other consultant services either in Reno or Phoenix. An IHS Social Worker, Nutrition Technician, Environmental Health Technician and Health Educator serve the tribal group.

YOMBA TRIBAL COUNCIL

Route 1, Box 24
Austin, Nevada 89310

Mr. Levi Hooper, Chairman
Route 1, Box 24
Austin, Nevada 89310

Ms. Violet Hooper, Secretary
Route 1, Box 24
Austin, Nevada 89310

Mr. Edison Birchum, Vice-Chairman
Route 1, Box 24
Austin, Nevada 89310

WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY PERSONNEL

Mark Twain Avenue
Stewart, Nevada 89437
(702) 882-3411

Robert L. Hunter, Superintendent
Robert Paisano, Administrative Manager
Mike Fairbanks, Tribal Operations Officer
Albert J. St. Germaine, Housing Development Officer
Raymond R. Ross, Housing Development Officer
Arthur E. Kalmen, Supervisory Loan Specialist
Robert Donlevy, Realty Officer
Arthur G. Grenier, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician
James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
Norman C. Loomis, Employment Assistance Officer
Gerald F. Rodgers, Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator

YOMBA RESERVATION

People and Area

Located in mid-Nevada about 140 miles east of Carson City. 66 Indian residents of Reservation. 4,718 acres all tribally owned.

Employment

Potential labor force 36; 19 males, 17 females. Unemployment 23, 9 males 14 females.

Housing

10 units have been renovated. Power line construction has begun to provide electricity to the community. BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy. Tribe has initiated action to create a Housing Authority, 12 Mutual Help Units will be requested, 3 units programmed for HIP FY 74. Lack of funds curtailed this program.

Industrialization

None

Resources Availability

No known mineral deposits of commercial value. Potential of 2,044 tangible acres.

Resources Development

No present producing facilities of minerals. 2,044 irrigated acres developed.

Educational Attainments

There is a small public elementary school. 7 students are continuing their education on an off-reservation basis.

Additional Attainments

None at present - subsistence agricultural economy.

Income

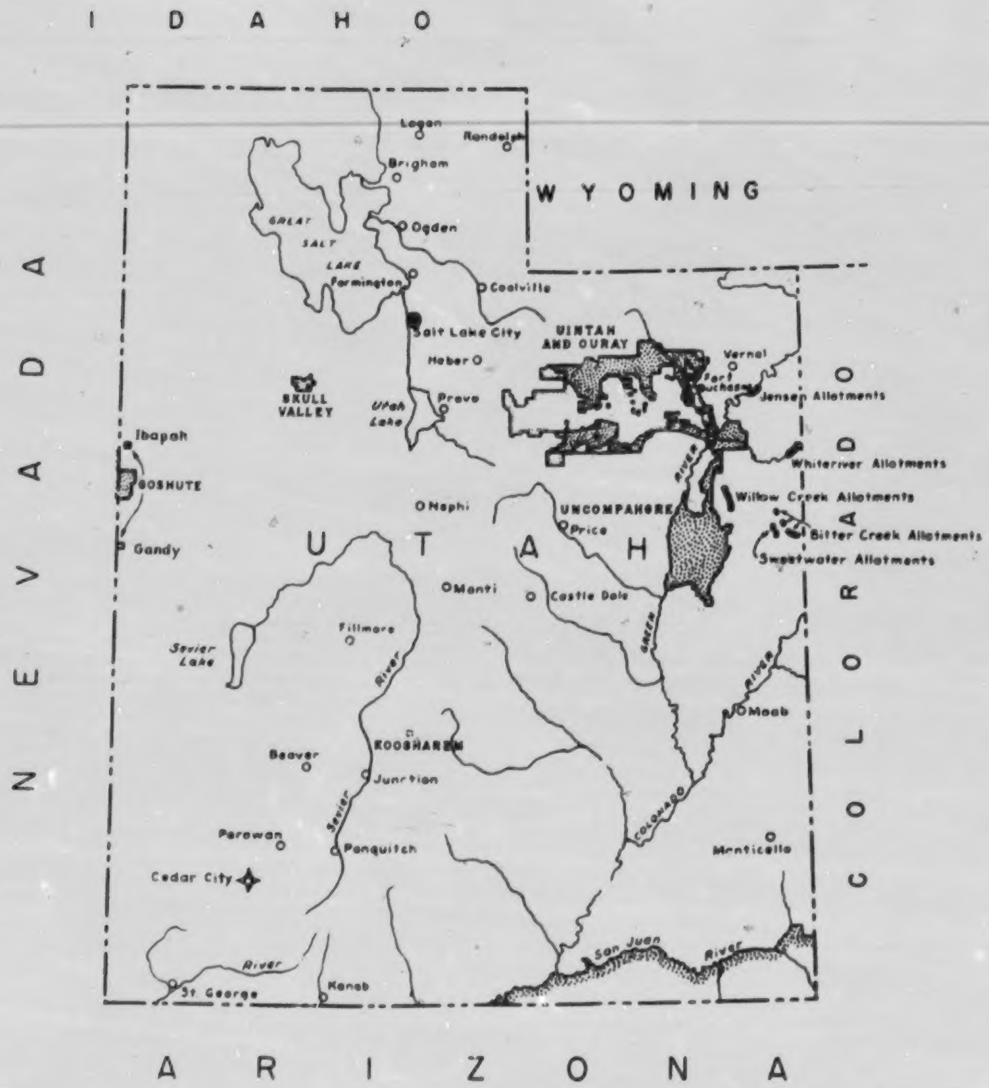
Per capita income of $800. Average annual family income approximately $4,600.

Health

Common health problems are upper respiratory infections accident-related problems, and alcohol-related problems, and environmental health problems.

PHS Indian Hospital, Schurz, provides complete medical, surgical, pediatric, and obstetrical service to the Indian people. IHS Sanitarian, social worker, nutrition technician, environmental health technician, and health educator serve this group of people. General medical clinic conducted by physician from Schurz four times a year at Yomba.

Contract hospital facilities utilized are primarily the Washoe Medical Center, Reno, and Churchill Public Hospital at Fallon. There are optometrists in Fallon and Reno. Public Health Nursing Services provided under contract with Nevada State Health Division. Physician at Gabbs has left and the people now have to go to Fallon and Schurz Indian Hospital for acute or emergency problems. Yomba served by a Community Health Representative and Community Resource Developer.


IDAHO
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Coalville
Salt Lake City
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Vernal
Fort Duchesne
Jensen Allotments
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Ibapah
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Willow Creek Allotments
Bitter Creek Allotments
Sweetwater Allotments
Nephi
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Gandy
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Castle Dale
Green River
Fillmore
Sevier Lake
Sevier River
KOOSHAREM
Beaver
Junction
Moab
Colorado River
Parowan
Panquitch
Monticello
Cedar City
River
St George
Kanab
San Juan River

INDIAN RESERVATIONS
UTAH

UINTAH AND OURAY TRIBAL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

Fort Duchesne, Utah 84026
(801) 722-2263

Mr. Lester M. Chapoose, Chairman
Fort Duchesne, Utah 84026

Mr. Myron L. Accutropp, Vice-Chairman
Whiteroads, Utah 84085

Mr. Elwyn L. DuShane
Fort Duchesne, Utah 84026

Mr. Floyd Wopsock
Fort Duchesne, Utah 84026

Mr. Charles Redfoot
Whiterocks, Utah 84085

Mr. Albert Manning
Whiterocks, Utah 84085

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY

Fort Duchesne, Utah 84026
(802) 722-2406

William F. Streitz, Superintendent
Henry T. Cuch, Administrative Manager
Robert C. Gelvin, Criminal Investigator
Dee C. Wilcox, Social Worker
Adelyn H. Logan, Realty Officer
Grover W. Sixkiller, Forestry Technician
Roger G. Coonrod, Program Officer
Madeline D. Martinez, Supervisory Accounting Specialist
Glenn A. Workman, Supply Technician
William W. Workman, Maintenance Foreman
John D. Saunders, Jr., Land Operations Officer
Anselmo Valverde, Supervisory Soil Conservationist
C. Ray Smith, Supervisory Range Conservationist
Vacant, Roads Manager
Vacant, Supervisory Hydraulic Engineer

SKULL VALLEY RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Handled by Uintah and Ouray Agency at Fort Duchesne, Utah, since 1957; 17,284 tribal acres plus 160 allotted acres for total of 17,444 acres. There is a resident Indian population of about 46, of which only a few actually live within the boundaries of the Reservation. It is located in western Utah, about 35 miles south of the Great Salt Lake. The Reservation is essentially a semi-arid valley.

Employment and Housing

Most of the Indian people are employed on ranches near the Reservation in the nearby towns of Grantsville, Stockton, Tooele, and Ibapah and installations such as Tooele Army Depot and Dugway Proving Grounds, and in other distant cities in Nevada and Idaho. 9 employed; 7 males, 2 females. 5 employed earning less than $5000/year.

A new water system will soon be provided by Public Health Service to serve the village area on the Reservation. Additional permanent houses can then be constructed.

Industrialization

Industry recently came to the Skull Valley Reservation when the Skull Valley Band constructed and leased a rocket testing facility to Hercules, Inc. The company was seeking a remote site away from residential areas but within commuting distance of their Salt Lake City plant. Lease income from this facility will provide the Skull Valley Band with over 98 percent of its annual income from which to fund programs.

Resources Availability

The only other resources used at the present is the use of the land as a grazing area for livestock. Parts of the region can be irrigated for livestock forage. Water is available from Hickman Creek. Three homesteads maintain irrigated gardens. The rocket test site has not prevented the use of adjacent land for farming or grazing.

Resources Development

The Indians are utilizing part of their range. At present, they have about 17 head of cattle and 20 horses.

Educational Attainments

The school-age children of the Skull Valley Band primarily attend public schools in the area.

Additional Attainments

A Tribal role was approved on September 10, 1969, showing 62 members. Sixty enrolled members are living at the present. There are eight or nine additional children that appear to be eligible for enrollment in the Tribe.

Health

PHS Indian Health Center at Roosevelt, with full medical, dental and nursing coverage, is the primary source of direct health services within the U.& O Service Unit. A few Indians from the Skull Valley Reservation area utilize PHS Indian Hospital at Owyhee, Nevada.

Residents of U & O Reservation area may be authorized hospital care at federal expense at community hospitals, mainly Duchesne County Hospital, Roosevelt. Medical Supervision of Indian patients at this hospital provided by four local private physicians through contract with U. S. Public Health Service.

Fiscal Year 1969 construction appropriation permitted Indian Health Service to make an additional offer of financial assistance ($98,000) to Duchesne County Hospital to include in hospital construction plan a wing for the Indian Health Center. A construction contract was awarded for new facility. New facility was dedicated and transfer of health center activities were effected in October 1969. New 32-bed hospital-including service unit wing-cost of $1,113,000. Counting the $98,000 for the service unit wing, HEW on behalf of the tribe paid 11/31st of that cost or $396,000. New health center is staffed by IHS personnel.

Occasional use made of 32-bed Uintah County Hospital, Vernal. This facility used primarily by those Indian patients needing emergency care. Patients also referred to various hospitals at Salt Lake City, 150 miles west of Fort Duchesne.

For Skull Valley residents, hospital care at federal expense may be authorized at community hospitals, mainly the 36-bed Tooele Valley Hospital, Tooele, Utah, 40 miles from Grantsville.

Environmental Health Services are provided by the Service Unit Director, a Sanitarian, and an Environmental Health Technician from Roosevelt.

UINTAH AND OURAY RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Fort Duchesne, Utah. 1,640 members, 1,405 on-reservation, 35 adjacent, governed by a six member business committee. 1970 U.S. Census shows total of 1,734 Indians residing in two county area of Duchesne and Uintah Counties. Reservation land are in parts of Uintah, Duchesne Grand and Wasatch Counties and total 1,029,608 acres. Reservation lies primarily in northeastern Utah known as Uintah Basin. Average elevation about 5,000 feet with town at Ouray on Green River being about 4,200 feet and upper lands of Hill Creek Extension reading nearly 9,500 feet above sea level.

Mountains, interspersed with valleys, dominate this area of many extremes from desert and semidesert areas with sparse desert shrub vegetation to high mountain areas with dense stands of trees and grass.

Employment

Total estimated labor force is 573, of which 308 are males. There were 329 Indian people employed as of April 1975; 38 earning less than $5,000/year, 196 were males. Predominate number of Indian people employed in the public administration sector.

Housing

Housing conditions much improved since 1964 with construction of 182 Mutual-Help housing units. Additional homes to be constructed; 70 new units for replacement for new families.

Industrialization

Each predominantly Indian community has a general store, post office and usually an automobile service station. Roosevelt, a town of 5,000 population located about seven miles from Agency headquarters, has several chain grocery and clothing stores plus locally owned stores. All major automobile agencies represented with dealers and repair shops.

Industrial development program emphasized by Ute Tribe. Labor resources available in area as are certain raw materials such as agricultural and petroleum products. Tribe has capital available in fairly large amounts, but prefers to use it as "seed money" in starting projects to provide jobs.

Ute Tribal enterprises include Bottle Hollow Resort development completed and dedicated on July 5, 1971; expanded to 120 units and convention facilities in 1975. Located on U.S. Highway 40 between Roosevelt and Fort Duchesne, Utah, it is a unique development and provides water to Roosevelt and Fort Duchesne area. UteFab Corporation manufactures laminated cabinets and furniture highly successful; employs up to 70 people. Ute Research Laboratory established to train people and to provide facilities to do chemical analyses, air and water quality and other studies.

Resources Availability

Major resources consist of range lands, irrigated agriculture lands, forest lands, gas, oil and other mineral deposits. In addition, there is an unlimited potential for the development of outdoor recreational facilities.

Mineral resources are the greatest economic asset of the Tribe. Several minerals relatively abundant with oil and gas and oil shale being most important. Recently oil production on the reservation has shown a rapid increase with approximately 100 wells producing on the Reservation. Oil produced in Uintah Basin very high quality with a sulphur content as low as 0.4 percent. However, main problem producing oil is the high parafin content. Oil shale potentially one of the richest sources of oil for the future. Oil shale, a marlstone mixed with organic matter, has been too expensive to compete with conventional production in the past. Other minerals in the area include tar sands, coal, gilsonite, bentonite, wurtzilite, phosphate, and sand and gravel.

Water supplies critical to almost all future development in the area. Indian water rights established by a Federal Court Decree in 1923 allowing diversion of three acre-feet per acre on more than 25,000 acres of land.

Resources Development

Cattle raising is an important activity on the Reservation with majority of the cattle being owned and operated by a tribal enterprise. Starting with 155 head of cattle, the Ute Tribal livestock Enterprise has built the herd to approximately 5,000 head. Irrigated land is used to grow alfalfa and other livestock feed and pasture. Growing season is too short for raising high value crops.

Timber resources lie generally in the northern perimeter of the reservation. Allowable harvest of 15 million board feet will be made over next 10 years with an annual sustained cut of one million board feet allowed thereafter.

Tribe has established their own Fish and Game Department for managing and protecting their fish and wildlife resources.

Multiple use reservoirs have been developed as mitigation for water rights deferred to the Central Utah Project. These will be used for waterfowl propagation with surrounding areas providing campgrounds, pheasant hunting, or areas for wintering tribal livestock.

Tribe has established their own Fish and Game Department for managing and protecting their fish and wildlife resources.

Multiple use reservoirs have been developed as mitigation for water rights deferred to the Central Utah Project. These will be used for waterfowl propagation with surrounding areas providing campgrounds, pheasant hunting or areas for wintering tribal livestock.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. Most children attend public schools on or near the Reservation. In addition, 67 are in BIA boarding schools. JOM funding available to local school districts.

Tribal scholarship fund provides educational opportunities for its members. Twenty students are attending college in the 1975-76 year.

Income

Estimated cash income to individual tribal members was about four million dollars in Fiscal Year 1975, including wages from employment amounting to about $1,800,000. The sources of employment income were: Federal Government - 19 percent; Tribal Government - 37 percent; Agriculture - 11 percent; Tribal Enterprises - 30 percent; Other - 3 percent. The rest of the income to individuals derives from oil and gas leases, Tribal dividends, other property income, social security and welfare sources.

Income to the Ute Tribe was in excess of nine million dollars in Fiscal Year 1975. Sources of this income were: Oil and gas royalties, bonuses, and leases - 79 percent; Interest on Treasury funds - 13 percent; and other Treasury collections and local income - 8 percent.

Health

PHS Indian Health Center at Roosevelt, with full medical, dental and nursing coverage, is the primary source of direct health services within the U & O Service Unit. A few Indians from the Skull Valley Reservation area utilize PHS Indian Hospital at Owyhee, Nevada.

Residents of U & O Reservation area may be authorized hospital care at Federal expense at Community hospitals, mainly Duchesne County Hospital, Roosevelt. Medical Supervision of Indian patients at this hospital provided by four local private physicians through contract with U. S. Public Health Service.

Fiscal Year 1969 construction appropriation permitted Indian Health Service to make an additional offer of financial assistance ($98,000) to Duchesne County Hospital to include in hospital construction plan a wing for Indian Health Center. A construction contract was awarded for new facility. New facility was dedicated and transfer of health center activities were effected in October 1969. New 32-bed hospital including service unit wing-cost $1,113,000. Counting the $98,000 for the service unit wing, HEW on behalf of the tribe paid 11/31st of that cost or $396,000. New Health Center is staffed by IHS personnel.

Occasional use made of 32-bed Uintah County Hospital, Vernal. This facility used primarily by those Indian patients needing emergency care. Patients also referred to various hospitals at Salt Lake City, 150mmiles west of Fort Duchesne.

For Skull Valley residents, hospital care at federal expense may be authorized at community hospitals, mainly the 36-bed Tooele Valley Hospital, Tooele, Utah, 40 miles from Grantsville.

Environmental Health Services are provided by the Service Unit Director, a Sanitarian, and an Environmental Health Technician from Roosevelt.

Table 1

SERVICE POPULATION OF PHOENIX AREA BY STATE

	STATE			Total Phoenix Area
	Arizona *	Utah	Nevada **	
Total Resident Indian Population (Service Population)	51,988	1,486	5,453	58,927
Number of residents under 16 years of age	21,606	440	2,073	24,119
Available Labor Force	18,588	486	2,442	21,516
Unemployed	8,106	148	1,092	9,346

Figures adapted from March 1975 Labor Force Reports.

* Includes some Indians living in California that are served by the Colorado River Agency.

** Includes some Indians living in California, Oregon, Utah and Idaho that are served by the Nevada Agency.

Table 2

LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AS OF JUNE 30, 1975

PHOENIX AREA

	Tribal	Individually Owned	Government Owned	Total
Phoenix Area	11,216,583	278,406	146,046	11,641,035**
Phoenix Area by State				
Arizona	8,850,778	171,064	89,847	9,111,689**
California	86,998	8,719	119	95,836
Idaho	145,545	-	-	145,545
Nevada	1,066,218	78,748	7,850	1,152,816
New Mexico	-	-	48,149	48,149*
Oregon	18,829	-	-	18,829
Utah	1,048,216	19,875	81	1,068,172

Figures adapted from Annual Report on Indian Lands June 30, 1975.

* (San Carlos Irrigation Project)

** Does not include the 1,822,082 acres of Navajo-Hopi Joint Use acreage which is presently under the Jurisdiction of the Joint Use Office located in Flagstaff, Arizona.

Table 3

SELECTED DATA INDIAN POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE
(as of March 1975)

RESERVATION	Total Resident Indian Population	Total 16 yrs. and Over	Available Labor Force 16 yrs. and Over	Employed $5,000 or more	Employed Less $5,000	Unemployed
ARIZONA						
Phoenix Area Office						
Yavapai-Tonto Apache Community	64	38	23	21	2	0
Colorado River Agency						
Chemehuevi	37	24	17	11	6	0
Cocopah	370	227	142	20	41	81
Colorado River	1,767	1,086	679	317	62	300
Fort Mojave	543	347	183	41	26	116
Fort Yuma	853	460	297	51	148	98
Fort Apache Agency						
Fort Apache	7,500	4,160	2,860	600	800	1,460
Hopi Agency						
Hopi	6,865	3,875	2,072	409	662	1,001
Kaibab	161	97	61	20	14	27
Papago Agency						
Gila Bend	520	402	260	30	136	94
Papago (Sells)	9,998	6,574	4,563	526	2,394	1,643
San Xavier	4,018	2,485	1,674	133	604	937
Pima Agency						
Gila River	8,355	4,441	2,284	316	949	1,019
Maricopa (Ak Chin)	280	168	85	15	70	0
Salt River Agency						
Salt River	2,800	1,300	750	275	345	130
Fort McDowell	346	153	99	32	38	29
San Carlos Agency						
San Carlos Apache	5,815	3,471	1,812	529	364	919
Truxton Canon Agency						
Havasupai	396	284	222	25	24	173
Haulapai	797	487	363	96	208	59
Yavapai-Apache	425	255	110	27	72	11
Yavapai-Prescott	78	48	32	13	10	9

RESERVATION	Total Resident Indian Population	Total 16 yrs. and Over	Available Labor Force 16 yrs. and Over	Employed $5,000 or more	Employed Less $5,000	Unemployed
EASTERN NEVADA						
Battle Mountain	163	83	56	21	12	23
Duckwater	84	51	23	2	13	8
Ely Colony & City	157	82	52	12	14	26
Goshute	126	75	46	7	15	24
Shoshone-Paiute (Duck Valley)	959	611	368	70	162	136
South Fork	88	60	34	17	10	7
Elko Colony & City	420	276	208	54	49	105
WESTERN NEVADA						
Fallon	347	215	151	36	40	75
Fort McDermitt	407	215	157	15	60	82
Las Vegas	97	61	47	9	11	27
Lovelock	88	61	31	4	20	7
Moapa	165	87	76	7	31	38
Pyramid Lake	626	489	397	42	184	171
Reno-Sparks	503	287	235	55	32	148
Walker River	452	291	191	16	138	37
Carson Colony	171	93	83	25	29	29
Dresslerville Colony	191	107	89	12	19	58
Woodfords	127	74	69	15	17	37
Winnemucca	26	16	10	1	6	3
Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch	190	103	83	34	21	28
Yomba	66	43	36	0	13	23
UTAH						
Skull Valley	51	28	13	4	5	4
Uintah & Ouray	1,435	1,018	573	191	138	244

Table 4

Population and Acreage Recapitulation

By Reservation and by Agency

AGENCY RESERVATION OR COLONY	POPULATION	ACREAGE
PHOENIX AREA OFFICE		
Yavapai-Tonto Apache Community	64	85.00
COLORADO RIVER AGENCY	2,347	341,229.11
Chemehuevi (Calif.)	37	30,653.87
Colorado River (Ariz., Calif.)	1,767	268,691.45
Fort Mojave (Ariz., Calif., Nev.)	543	41,883.79
FORT APACHE AGENCY	7,500	1,664,972.00
Fort Apache Reservation (Ariz.)	7,500	1,664,972.00
PAPAGO AGENCY	14,536	2,855,894.41
Gila Bend Reservation (Ariz.)	520	10,409.41
Papago Reservation (Ariz.)	9,998	2,774,390.00
San Xavier Reservation (Ariz.)	4,018	71,095.00
SALT RIVER AGENCY	3,146	73,973.93
Fort McDowell Reservation (Ariz.)	346	24,680.00
Salt River Reservation (Ariz.)	2,800	49,293.93
PIMA AGENCY	8,635	393,772.63
Gila River Reservation (Ariz.)	8,355	371,932.63
Maricopa (Ak-Chin) Reservation (Ariz.)	280	21,840.00
SAN CARLOS AGENCY	5,815	1,827,421.00
San Carlos Reservation (Ariz.)	5,815	1,827,421.00
WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY	3,456	858,177.58
Fallon Colony and Reservation (Nev.)	347	5,540.00
Fort McDermitt Reservation (Nev., Ore.)	407	35,325.69
Las Vegas Colony (Nev.)	97	10.15
Lovelock Colony (Nev.)	88	20.00
Moapa Reservation (Nev.)	165	1,185.59
Pyramid Lake Reservation (Nev.)	626	476,708.94
Reno-Sparks Colony (Nev.)	503	28.87
Walker River Reservation (Nev.)	452	323,326.35
Washoe: Carson Colony (Nev.)	171	160.00
Dresslerville Colony (Nev.)	191	39.80
Woodfords Colony (Calif.)	127	967.88
Washoe Ranches (Nev.)	-	794.57
Winnemucca Colony (Nev.)	26	340.00
Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch (Nev.)	190	1,148.34
Yomba Reservation (Nev.)	66	4,718.49
Summit Lake Reservation (Nev.)	-	10,862.91

AGENCY RESERVATION OR COLONY	POPULATION	ACREAGE
UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY	1,486	1,029,607.92
Skull Valley Reservation (Utah)	51	17,444.65
Uintah and Ouray Reservation (Utah)	1,435	1,012,163.27
FORT YUMA AGENCY	1,223	11,054.41
Cocopah Reservation (Ariz.)	370	1,772.53
Fort Yuma Reservation (Ariz., Calif.)	853	9,281.88
EASTERN NEVADA AGENCY	1,997	418,569.50
Battle Mountain Colony & City (Nev.)	163	683.30
Duckwater Reservation (Nev.)	84	3,814.52
Ely Colony & City (Nev.)	157	10.32
Goshute Reservation (Nev., Utah)	126	109,012.70
Shoshone-Paiute (Duck Valley & Owyhee) Reservation (Nev., Idaho)	959	289,819.30
South Fork (Ruby Valley, Odgers Ranch) Reservation (Nev.)	88	15,036.56
Elko Colony & City (Nev.)	420	192.80
HOPI AGENCY	7,026	770,585.26
Hopi Reservation (Ariz.)	6,865	*650,172.26
Kaibab Reservation (Ariz.)	161	120,413.00
TRUXTON CANON AGENCY	1,696	1,183,373.67
Camp Verde Reservation (Ariz.)	425	714.74
Havasupai Reservation (Ariz.)	396	188,077.38
Hualapai Reservation (Ariz.)	797	993,172.95
Yavapai Reservation (Ariz.)	78	1,408.60

Figures adapted from the Annual Report on Labor Force Reports and Acreage figures adapted from Annual Report on Indian Lands June 30, 1975.

* Figure for Hopi acreage does not include the Joint Use Area.

Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Statistics
June 1973

ESTIMATES OF RESIDENT INDIAN POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE STATUS: BY STATE AND RESERVATION: MARCH 1973

Coverage. The term resident Indian means Indians living on or near Federal reservations. It also includes Indians living in former reservation areas of Oklahoma, and all Indians and Alaska Natives in Alaska.

Tribal members may live anywhere and still be members of the Tribe. It appears that the figures being reported for some reservations include some members living away, and thus correspond more to tribal membership than to resident Indians as defined above. The New Mexico pueblos in the Southern Pueblos Agency fall into this category, and probably the Navajo reservation also.

Labor force status is not estimated for over 30,000 Indians, mostly the rural California group. Information is lacking.

Estimated figures. The local Agency offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs estimate the figures using whatever information is available. Accuracy varies from place to place; it is particularly difficult to estimate for Alaska, Oklahoma, and the Navajo reservation where Indians are scattered over enormous geographic areas.

Figures are reported to units, even though they are estimated, because of the many small figures which would not add to totals and subtotals if rounded.

Labor force status. The labor force reported here includes all persons 16 years and older except those who cannot work because they are attending school, caring for children, or are unable to work by reason of disability, retirement, or age. Unlike the national statistics, we include persons not seeking work, because of difficulty in estimating this group without expensive surveys. There are also problems in developing a useful concept of those seeking work in places where few jobs are available, as in many of the reservations. In any case, to include persons not wanting work in the labor force results in a higher unemployment rate than would be found in a standard household survey such as the Current population Survey.

Employment is defined according to national standards, and refers to the third week of March, or a nearby week. The term "temporary employment" means jobs which are seasonal or part-time.

Age and sex. The total population distributed by broad age groups and by sex is given on the following page. Labor force status is not known for the various age groups.

A. ESTIMATES OF RESIDENT INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX: MARCH 1973

AGE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
All ages	542,900	271,160	271,740
Under 16	238,000	119,350	118,650
16 to 24	101,160	50,440	50,720
25 to 34	65,420	32,570	32,850
35 to 44	51,960	25,370	26,590
45 to 64	60,540	30,270	30,270
65 and over	25,820	13,160	12,660
Median age (based on unrounded figures)	19	19	19

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Statistics
June 1973

B. RESIDENT INDIAN POPULATION, LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT: SUMMARY BY AREA: MARCH 1973

(Tabulation of selected items as reported by Agencies.)

	POPULATION ON & ADJACENT TO RESERVATION	LABOR FORCE (16 YRS. & OVER)	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT	TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT
BIA GRAND TOTAL POPULATION	542,897					
Population reported but not labor force status	30,066					
Total in labor force survey	512,831	167,321	61,678	37%	30,213	55%
Aberdeen Area	48,846	13,141	5,283	40%	2,321	58%
Albuquerque Area	34,952	12,961	4,373	34	1,848	48
Anadarko Area	23,713	6,313	2,956	47	966	62
Billings Area	30,460	8,259	3,259	39	769	48
Juneau Area	61,026	19,878	12,461	63	2,906	78
Minneapolis Area	22,052	6,660	2,546	38	1,256	57
Muskogee Area	62,538	22,572	3,784	17	4,546	37
Navajo Area	136,686	47,317	16,567	35	9,845	56
Phoenix Area Total Population	(50,879)					
Population reported but not l/f status	41					
Total in labor force survey	50,838	16,415	5,876	36	2,814	53
Portland Area	25,395	8,325	2,997	36	1,526	54
Sacramento Area Total Population	(36,255)					
Population reported but not l/f status	30,025					
Total in labor force survey	6,230	1,858	910	49	420	72
Southeast Area	10,095	3,622	666	18	996	45

C. RESIDENT INDIAN POPULATION, LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT: SUMMARY BY STATE: MARCH 1973--CON.

(Tabulation of selected items as reported by Agencies.)

	POPULATION ON & ADJACENT TO RESERVATION	LABOR FORCE (16 YRS. & OVER)	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOY-MENT	TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT
New Mexico	92,963	33,063	11,396	34%	6,000	52%
North Carolina	4,940	1,870	414	22	341	40
North Dakota	14,881	4,118	1,766	43	454	54
Oklahoma	85,228	28,628	6,707	23	5,470	42
Oregon	2,833	808	196	24	37	28
South Dakota	31,579	8,036	2,999	37	1,593	57
Utah	7,391	2,535	892	35	435	52
Washington	17,708	5,795	2,236	38	1,174	58
Wisconsin	7,952	2,436	850	35	444	53
Wyoming	4,538	1,076	516	48	85	56

D. RESIDENT INDIAN POPULATION, LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT; BY STATE AND RESERVATION:[1] MARCH 1973

(Tabulation of selected items as reported by Agencies.)

	POPULATION ON & ADJACENT TO RESERVATION	LABOR FORCE (16 YRS. & OVER)	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOY-MENT	TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT
BIA GRAND TOTAL POPULATION	542,897					
Population reported but not labor force status	30,066					
Total in labor force survey	512,831	167,321	61,368	37%	30,213	55%
ALASKA (Incl. all Indians and Natives.)	61,026	19,878	12,461	63%	2,906	78%
JUNEAU AREA						
Anchorage Agency	17,940	5,324	3,957	74	756	88
Bethel Agency	12,993	4,672	3,452	74	782	91
Fairbanks Agency	9,415	2,606	1,706	65	269	75
Nome Agency	9,777	3,480	1,897	54	515	69
Southeast Agency	10,901	3,796	1,449	38	584	53
ARIZONA	114,178	38,504	13,574	35	7,516	55
NAVAJO AREA (Incl. Alamo, Canoncito and Navajo--New Mexico & Utah Part)[11]	(136,686)	(47,317)	(16,567)	(35)	(9,845)	(56)
Est. Ariz. pt.--Navajo part (57%)	71,077	24,605	8,615	35	5,119	56
PHOENIX AREA						
Colorado River Agency, part (see also Calif.)						
Cocopah	360	153	107	70	19	82
Colorado River (incl. Calif. part)	(1,581)	(542)	(201)	(37)	(50)	(46)
Estimated Arizona part (98%)	1,549	531	197	37	49	46
Fort Mohave (Incl. Calif. part)	(387)	(148)	(42)	(28)	(11)	(35)
Estimated Arizona part (22%)	85	33	10	B	2	B
Fort Yuma (Incl. Calif. part)	(856)	(374)	(214)	(57)	(27)	(64)
Estimated Arizona part (3%)	26	12	7	B	1	B
Fort Apache Agency	7,200	2,321	1,395	60	226	70
Fort McDowell (Area Office)	340	89	5	6	10	17

	POPULATION ON & ADJACENT TO RESERVATION	LABOR FORCE (16 YRS. & OVER)	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOY-MENT	TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT
Hopi Agency						
Kaibab	153	55	23	42%	8	56%
Hopi	6,567	1,982	980	49	312	65
Papago Agency						
Gila Bend	273	115	35	30	28	54
Papago	7,703	3,449	1,017	29	702	49
San Xavier	732	313	37	12	91	41
Pima Agency						
Ak-Chin (Maricopa)	266	64	4	6	10	22
Gila River	8,331	2,311	421	18	500	40
Salt River Agency	2,750	670	50	7	150	29
San Carlos Agency	5,097	1,147	440	38	108	47
Truxton Canyon Agency						
Camp Verde	342	127	25	20	15	32
Havasupai	363	136	68	50	28	70
Hualapai	870	358	130	36	132	73
Yavapai	94	33	8	B	6	B
CALIFORNIA Total Population	(37,582)					
Population reported but not l/f status	30,025					
Total in labor force survey	7,557	2,406	1,176	49	469	68
PHOENIX AREA						
Colorado River Agency, pt. (see also AZ.)						
Chemehuevi	36	16	-	B	6	B
Colorado River (incl, AZ. part)	(1,581)	(542)	(201)	(37)	(50)	(46)
Estimated Calif. part (2%)	32	11	4	B	1	B
Fort Mohave (Incl. AZ. part)	(387)	(148)	(42)	(28)	(11)	(35)
Estimated Calif. part (78%)	302	115	32	28	9	35
Fort Yuma (Incl. AZ. part)	(856)	(374)	(214)	(57)	(27)	(64)
Estimated Calif. part (97%)	830	362	207	57	26	64
Nevada Agency, part (see Nev.)						
Woodfords Community	127	44	23	B	7	B
SACRAMENTO AREA						
Central California Agency						
Alturas	5	1	-	B	-	B
Berry Creek (no population)	-					
Big Pine (population only) 5/	50					

	POPULATION ON & ADJACENT TO RESERVATION	LABOR FORCE (16 YRS. & OVER)	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOY-MENT	TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT
Big Sandy (Auberry)	64	22	8	B	7	B
Bishop	849	281	102	36%	96	70%
Cachil Dehe (Colusa)	40	22	5	B	7	B
Cedarville	7	3	3	B	-	B
Cold Springs	62	17	9	B	6	B
Cortina	8	4	-	B	3	B
Dry Creek	24	1	1	B	-	B
Enterprise (population only) 5/	4					
Fort Bidwell	163	103	32	31	50	79
Fort Independence (population only) 5/	62					
Grindstone	15	3	2	B	-	B
Jackson	12	2	-	B	-	B
Laytonville	112	48	34	B	3	B
Likely (no population)	-					
Lone Pine	159	87	59	68	6	75
Lookout	4	2	1	B	1	B
Manchester (Point Arena)	56	41	37	B	-	B
Middletown	21	6	3	B	2	B
Round Valley	402	143	87	61	15	71
Rumsey	12	5	3	B	-	B
Santa Rosa (population only) 5/	199					
Sheep Ranch (population only) 5/	1					
Sherwood Valley (no population)	-					
Shingle Springs (no population)	-					
Stewarts Point	35	5	-	B	5	B
Sulphur Bank	75	19	7	B	12	B
Susanville	327	142	90	63	28	83
Tule River	296	95	61	64	11	76
Tuolumne	197	43	28	B	10	B
XL Ranch	50	16	2	B	6	B
Other Central California Indians--in counties with trust land. 13/	14,206					
Hoopa Agency						
Big Bend (population only) 5/	10					
Big Lagoon (no population)	-					
Hoopa Valley	1,553	132	49	37	55	79

	POPULATION ON & ADJACENT TO RESERVATION	LABOR FORCE (16 YRS. & OVER)	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOY-MENT	TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT
Hoopa Valley Extension (population only) 5/	150					
Montgomery Creek (population only) 5/	4					
Resighini (no population)	-					
Roaring Creek (population only) 5/	5					
Trinidad (population only) 5/	26					
Other Indians (Hoopa Agency)--in counties with trust land. 13/	7,670					
Palm Springs Area Field Office						
Agua Caliente (population only)	175					
Southern California Agency						
Augustine (no population)	-					
Barona	125	53	25	47%	14	73%
Cabazon	4	1	-	B	-	B
Cahuilla	23	10	5	B	-	B
Campo	40	21	14	B	5	B
Capitan Grande (no population)	-					
Cuyapaipe	2	1	-	B	-	B
Inaja & Cosmit (no population)	-					
La Jolla	41	22	10	B	5	B
La Posta (no population)	-					
Los Coyotes	51	18	10	B	2	B
Manzanita	6	3	3	B	-	B
Mesa Grande	24	8	5	B	3	B
Mission Reserve (no population)	-					
Morongo	260	76	8	10	5	16
Pala (Old Pala)	273	114	47	41	5	45
Pauma & Yuima	100	37	28	B	5	B
Pechanga	33	9	3	B	-	B
Ramona (no population)	-					
Rincon	115	31	16	B	10	B
San Manuel	19	10	2	B	7	B
San Pasqual	21	12	8	B	-	B
Santa Rosa	14	7	2	B	3	B
Santa Ynez	41	22	8	B	9	B
Santa Ysabel	110	30	19	B	6	B

	POPULATION ON & ADJACENT TO RESERVATION	LABOR FORCE (16 YRS. & OVER)	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT	TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT
Soboba	185	69	41	59%	6	68%
Sycuan	31	7	2	B	-	B
Torres-Martinez	43	16	7	B	3	B
Twenty-Nine Palms (no population)	-					
Viejas (Baron Long)	121	38	24	B	9	B
Other Southern California Indians--in counties with trust land. 13/	7,463					
COLORADO	1,745	595	219	37	152	63
ALBUQUERQUE AREA						
Southern Ute Agency	751	279	98	35	80	64
Ute Mountain Agency (incl. Utah part)	(1,380)	(438)	(168)	(38)	(100)	(61)
Estimated Colorado part (72%)	994	316	121	38	72	61
FLORIDA	1,594	605	160	26	212	61
SOUTHEAST AREA						
Miccosukee Agency 4/	430	195	84	43	56	72
Seminole Agency						
Big Cypress	377	120	17	14	60	64
Brighton	322	113	26	23	47	65
Hollywood (Dania)	465	177	33	19	49	47
IDAHO	5,105	1,795	591	33	331	51
PHOENIX AREA						
Nevada Agency, part (see Nev. & Ore.)						
Duck Valley (Incl. Nev. part)	(967)	(297)	(102)	(34)	(66)	(56)
Estimated Idaho part (21%)	203	62	21	34	14	56
PORTLAND AREA						
Fort Hall Agency, part (see also Utah)						
Fort Hall	2,782	1,142	389	34	252	56
Northern Idaho Agency, part (see also Washington)						
Coeur d'Alene	557	182	65	36	11	42
Kootenai	58	16	11	B	3	B
Nez Perce (Lapwai)	1,505	393	105	27	51	40

	POPULATION ON & ADJACENT TO RESERVATION	LABOR FORCE (16 YRS. & OVER)	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOY-MENT	TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT
IOWA	575	150	32	21%	26	38%
MINNEAPOLIS AREA						
Sac & Fox Area Field Office	575	150	32	21	26	38
KANSAS	917	232	31	13	40	31
ANADARKO AREA						
Horton Agency, part (see also Nebr.)						
Iowa (Incl. Nebr. part) 6/	(260)	(62)	(4)	(6)	(6)	(16)
Estimated Kansas part (63%)	164	39	2	B	4	B
Kickapoo 6/	250	59	12	20	12	41
Potawatomi 6/	492	131	16	12	24	31
Sac & Fox (Incl. Nebr. Part) 6/	(21)	(5)	(1)	(B)	(-)	(B)
Estimated Kansas part (53%)	11	3	1	B	-	B
Other Indian, non-add (Kansas City, Lawrence, Topeka, and Wichita) 6/	2/					
LOUISIANA	182	59	20	34	10	51
SOUTHEAST AREA						
Choctaw Agency, part (see Miss.)						
Chitimacha 10/	182	59	20	34	10	51
MICHIGAN	2,252	715	274	38	113	54
MINNEAPOLIS AREA						
Great Lakes Agency, part (see. Wis.)						
Bay Mills (Incl. Sugar Island) 12/	1,123	362	127	35	59	51
Hannahville	185	56	35	63	4	70
Isabella (Saginaw)	540	183	78	43	28	58
Keweenaw Bay (L'Anse & Ontonagon) 10/	404	114	34	30	22	49

	POPULATION ON & ADJACENT TO RESERVATION	LABOR FORCE (16 YRS. & OVER)	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOY-MENT	TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT
MINNESOTA	11,273	3,359	1,390	41%	673	61%
MINNEAPOLIS AREA						
Great Lakes Agency, part (see Wis.)						
Winnebago (Incl. Wis. part)	(1,664)	(581)	(261)	(45)	(140)	(69)
Estimated Minnesota part (3%)	50	17	8	B	4	B
Minnesota Agency						
Fond du Lac	687	136	86	63	10	70
Grand Portage (Pigeon River)	191	61	29	48	4	54
Leech Lake	2,874	811	324	40	176	62
Mille Lac	757	220	88	40	26	52
Nett Lake (Bois Fort)	669	122	56	46	16	59
Southern Minnesota Communities:						
Lower Sioux (Morton)	105	44	13	B	10	B
Prairie Island (Red Wing)	90	36	17	B	8	B
Prior Lake (Shakopee)	60	26	9	B	4	B
Upper Sioux (Granite Falls)	56	23	10	B	7	B
White Earth	2,571	849	306	36	294	71
Red Lake Agency	3,163	1,014	444	44	114	55
MISSISSIPPI	3,379	1,088	72	7%	433	47%
SOUTHEAST AREA						
Choctaw Agency, part (see also La.)						
Choctaw	3,379	1,088	72	7	433	47
MONTANA	25,922	7,183	2,743	38	664	48
BILLINGS AREA						
Blackfeet Agency	6,216	1,353	495	37	82	43
Crow Agency	4,334	1,249	363	29	129	39
Flathead Agency	2,955	1,044	355	34	128	46
Fort Belknap Agency	1,972	669	335	50	61	59
Fort Peck Agency	6,202	1,368	666	49	118	58
Northern Cheyenne Agency (Tongue River)	2,926	1,045	265	25	135	38
Rocky Boy's Agency	1,317	455	264	58	31	65

	POPULATION ON & ADJACENT TO RESERVATION	LABOR FORCE (16 YRS. & OVER)	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOY-MENT	TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT
NEBRASKA	2,492	1,012	520	51%	276	78%
ABERDEEN AREA						
Winnebago Agency						
Omaha	1,369	555	305	55	160	84
Santee	357	119	59	50	30	75
Winnebago	660	313	154	49	84	76
ANADARKO AREA						
Horton Agency, part (see Kans.)						
Iowa (Incl. Kans. part) 6/	(260)	(62)	(4)	(6)	(6)	(16)
Estimated Nebraska part (37%)	96	23	2	B	2	B
Sac & Fox (Incl. Kans. part) 6/	(21)	(5)	(1)	(B)	(-)	(B)
Estimated Nebraska part (47%)	10	2	-	B	-	B
NEVADA Total population	(4,662)					
Population reported but not l/f status	41					
Total in labor force survey	4,621	1,375	443	32	339	57
PHOENIX AREA						
Nevada Agency, part (see also Calif., Idaho, Oregon, and Utah)						
Battle Mountain & city	169	25	4	B	9	B
Carson	171	59	27	46	6	56
Elko & city	327	50	23	46	9	64
Ely & city	112	35	9	B	11	B
Dresslerville	191	65	26	40	4	46
Duck Valley (Incl. Idaho part)	(967)	(297)	(102)	(34)	(66)	(56)
Estimated Nevada part (79%)	764	235	81	34	52	56
Duckwater	80	23	16	B	3	B
Fallon (Paiute) & Colony	224	71	20	28	22	59
Fort McDermitt (Incl. Oregon Part)	(407)	(91)	(40)	(44)	(10)	(55)
Estimated Nevada part (87%)	354	79	35	44	8	55
Goshute (Incl. Utah part)	(73)	(25)	(7)	(B)	(10)	(B)
Estimated Nevada part (66%)	48	16	4	B	7	B
Las Vegas	87	41	21	B	7	B
Lovelock	118	41	5	B	22	B
Moapa	137	56	26	46	13	70
Pyramid Lake	402	119	47	39	24	59

	POPULATION ON & ADJACENT TO RESERVATION	LABOR FORCE (16 YRS. & OVER)	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT	TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT
Reno-Sparks	541	133	19	14%	15	25%
Ruby Valley (population only) 5/	40					
South Fork (Te-Moak) & Odgers Ranch	90	29	12	B	7	B
Summit Lake (population only) 5/	1					
Walker River	452	183	24	13	87	61
Winnemucca	31	11	-	B	5	B
Yerington (Campbell Ranch) & Colony	275	85	35	41	22	67
Yomba	48	19	9	B	6	B
NEW MEXICO	92,963	33,063	11,396	34	6,000	53
ALBUQUERQUE AREA						
Jicarilla Agency	1,963	856	603	70	22	72
Mescalero Agency	1,987	545	187	34	211	73
Northern Pueblos Agency						
Nambe	253	83	8	10	24	39
Picuris	173	70	48	68	15	89
Pojoaque	76	21	2	B	6	B
San Ildefonso	354	106	12	11	28	37
San Juan	1,358	452	32	7	110	31
Santa Clara	989	275	33	12	75	39
Taos	1,494	476	58	12	188	51
Tesuque	249	89	12	13	42	60
Ramah-Navajo Agency						
Ramah (Navajo Community)	1,427	631	483	76	30	81
Southern Pueblos Agency						
Acoma	1,980	554	211	38	25	42
Cochiti	488	169	42	25	18	36
Isleta	2,681	1,216	166	14	172	28
Jemez	1,953	837	195	23	214	49
Laguna	4,883	1,794	307	17	251	31
Sandia	216	94	7	7	9	17
San Felipe	1,645	557	186	33	25	37
Santa Ana	392	225	90	40	26	52
Santo Domingo	2,324	917	428	47	42	51
Zia	508	200	61	30	29	44
Zuni Agency	5,428	2,077	936	45	106	50

	POPULATION ON & ADJACENT TO RESERVATION	LABOR FORCE (16 YRS. & OVER)	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOY-MENT	TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT
NAVAJO AREA						
Alamo (Puertocito) & Canoncito (Navajo Communities); Navajo Reservation (Incl. Ariz. and Utah parts) 11/	(136,686)	(47,317)	(16,567)	(35%)	(9,845)	(56%)
Alamo, Canoncito, & est. N.Mex. part of Navajo Reservation (44%)	60,142	20,819	7,289	35	4,332	56
NORTH CAROLINA	4,940	1,870	414	22	341	40
SOUTHEAST AREA						
Cherokee Agency	4,940	1,870	414	22	341	40
NORTH DAKOTA	14,881	4,118	1,766	43	454	54
ABERDEEN AREA						
Fort Berthold Agency	2,775	950	337	35	144	50
Fort Totten Agency (Devil's Lake)	1,995	401	246	61	35	70
Standing Rock Agency (Incl. S. Dak. part)	(4,868)	(1,266)	(451)	(36)	(115)	(45)
Estimated North Dakota part (56%)	2,726	709	253	36	64	45
Turtle Mountain Agency	7,385	2,058	930	45	211	55
OKLAHOMA (Represents former reservation areas.)	85,228	28,628	6,707	23	5,470	42
ANADARKO AREA						
Anadarko Agency (Incl. Kiowa, Comanche & Apache and Fort Sill Apache; Wichita) 11/	9,495	1,626	430	26	189	38
Concho Agency (Cheyenne & Arapaho) 10-a/	4,200	1,876	1,126	60	400	81
Pawnee Agency (Incl. Kaw, Otoe & Missouri, Pawnee, Ponca, and Tonkawa) 11/	3,495	1,610	1,195	74	70	78
Shawnee Agency						
Iowa	148	21	6	B	7	B
Kickapoo	601	135	36	27	42	58
Potawatomi	1,444	229	34	15	79	49
Sac & Fox	996	157	30	19	39	44
Shawnee	853	145	28	19	45	50
Other Indians, tribe not specified	1,458	257	38	15	53	36

	POPULATION ON & ADJACENT TO RESERVATION	LABOR FORCE (16 YRS. & OVER)	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOY-MENT	TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT
MUSKOGEE AREA						
Ardmore Agency (Chickasaw)	6,050	2,224	364	16%	260	28%
Miami Agency (Incl. Eastern Shawnee, Miami, Quapaw, and Seneca-Cayuga) 11/	1,970	495	50	10	45	19
Okmulgee Agency (Creek)	15,480	6,305	687	11	2,205	46
Osage Agency	3,350	1,136	306	27	295	53
Tahlequah Agency (Cherokee)	21,414	6,662	1,554	23	903	37
Talihina Agency (Choctaw)	11,066	4,451	623	14	785	32
Wewoka Agency (Seminole)	3,208	1,299	200	15	53	19
OREGON	2,833	808	196	24	37	28
PHOENIX AREA						
Nevada Agency, part (see Nevada)						
Fort McDermitt (Incl. Nevada part)	(407)	(91)	(40)	(44)	(10)	(55)
Estimated Oregon part (13%)	53	12	5	B	2	B
PORTLAND AREA						
Umatilla Agency 10/	873	242	114	47	21	56
Warm Springs Agency						
Burns-Paiute	130	47	14	B	3	B
Celilo Village 8/	32	12	3	B	6	B
Warm Springs	1,745	495	60	12	5	13
SOUTH DAKOTA	31,579	8,036	2,999	37	1,593	57
ABERDEEN AREA						
Cheyenne River Agency	4,335	1,194	311	26	272	49
Crow Creek Agency	1,242	396	275	69	63	85
Flandreau School						
Flandreau Reservation	283	93	8	9	7	17
Lower Brule Agency	702	148	30	20	32	42
Pine Ridge Agency	11,478	2,862	1,130	39	684	63
Rosebud Agency	7,538	1,788	404	22	401	44
Sisseton Agency 10/	2,434	475	201	42	73	58
Standing Rock Agency (Incl. N. Dak. part)	(4,868)	(1,266)	(451)	(36)	(115)	(45)
Estimated South Dakota part (44%)	2,142	557	198	36	51	45
Yankton Agency	1,425	523	442	84	10	86

	POPULATION ON & ADJACENT TO RESERVATION	LABOR FORCE (16 YRS, & OVER)	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOY-MENT	TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT
UTAH	7,391	2,535	892	35%	435	52%
ALBUQUERQUE AREA						
Ute Mountain Agency (Incl. Colo. part)	(1,380)	(438)	(168)	(38)	(100)	(61)
Estimated Utah part (28%)	386	122	47	38	28	61
NAVAJO AREA (Incl. Alamo, Canoncito and Navajo--Arizona & New Mexico part) 11/	(136,686)	(47,317)	(16,567)	(35)	(9,845)	(56)
Est. Utah pt.--Navajo part (4%)	5,467	1,893	663	35	394	56
PHOENIX AREA						
Uintah and Ouray Agency						
Skull Valley	46	12	4	B	1	B
Uintah and Ouray	1,462	498	175	35	9	37
Nevada Agency, part (see Nevada)						
Goshute (Incl. Nevada part)	(73)	(25)	(7)	(B)	(10)	(B)
Estimated Utah part (34%)	25	9	3	B	3	B
PORTLAND AREA						
Fort Hall Agency, part (see Idaho)						
Washakie 7/	5	1	-	B	-	B
WASHINGTON	17,708	5,795	2,236	38	1,174	58
PORTLAND AREA						
Colville Agency	2,870	925	301	32	160	49
Northern Idaho Agency, part (see Idaho)						
Kalispel	138	42	27	B	1	B
Spokane Agency	581	172	119	69	7	73
Western Washington Agency						
Hoh	53	26	16	B	6	B
Lummi	1,565	470	155	33	52	44
Makah	571	180	51	28	33	47
Nooksack Public Domain	468	196	122	62	14	69
Puyallup 10-a/	171	30	11	B	11	B
Quileute	260	70	38	54	16	77
Quinault	1,072	428	177	41	97	63
Swinomish	472	179	59	33	22	45
Tulalip	658	272	223	82	12	86

	POPULATION ON & ADJACENT TO RESERVATION	LABOR FORCE (16 YRS. & OVER)	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOY-MENT	TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT	RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT
STOWW (Small Tribes of Western Washington):						
Chehalis	277	81	37	46%	21	72%
Lower Elwah	244	79	20	25	26	58
Muckleshoot 10-a/	467	115	51	44	36	76
Nisqually	388	167	89	53	9	58
Port Gamble	324	128	47	37	21	53
Port Madison	182	83	19	23	12	37
Shoalwater	24	5	[illegible]	B	-	B
Skokomish	319	95	40	42	6	4[illegible]
Squaxon Island	304	102	48	47	22	69
Other STOWW, non-add (Chinook, Cowlitz, Jamestown-Clallam, Marietta-Nooksack, Sauk-Suiattle, Snohomish, and Stillaquamish)						
Yakima Agency	6,300 3/	1,950	585	30	590	60
WISCONSIN	7,952	2,436	850	35	444	53
MINNEAPOLIS AREA						
Great Lakes Agency, part (see also Mich. and Minn.)						
Bad River	541	194	46	24	47	48
Lac Courte Oreilles	807	185	75	40	27	54
Lac du Flambeau	979	340	126	37	13	41
Mole Lake (Sakoagon)	133	47	18	B	6	B
Oneida	2,180	592	91	15	138	38
Potawatomi	228	65	28	43	1	45
Red Cliff	424	149	76	51	45	81
St. Croix 10/	444	142	57	40	9	46
Stockbridge--Munsee	602	158	80	51	22	65
Winnebago (Incl. Minn. part)	(1,664)	(581)	(261)	(45)	(140)	(69)
Estimated Wisconsin part (97%)	1,614	564	253	45	136	69
WYOMING	4,538	1,076	516	48	85	56
BILLINGS AREA						
WIND RIVER AGENCY	4,538	1,076	516	48	85	56

Footnotes:

1/ Where agency and reservation are identical, only agency is listed.

2/ Horton Agency (Kansas): 1,677 Indians reported in the area of Kansas City, Lawrence, Topeka, and Wichita are not included in this report.

3/ Western Washington Agency (Washington): 1,191 Indians reported for STOWW: Chinook-237, Cowlitz--131, Jamestown--Clallam--196, Marietta-Nooksack--95, Sauk-Suiattle--149, Snohomish--303, and Stillaquamish--80 are not included.

4/ March 1971 data. 5/ March 1970 data. 6/ March 1969 data. 7/ March 1968 data. 8/ March 1967 data. 9/ 1962 data.

10/ March 1972 data. 10-a/ 1972 data used because 1973 report showed increases over 50%.

11/ Agency (or Area) did not submit individual reservation reports.

12/ Bay Mills includes 783 Indians in a radius of 50 miles.

13/ Figures are from the California Judgement Roll (4/25/73) listed by county for only those who were paid. Counties with trust land under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento Area are listed by agency as follows:

Central California Agency: Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Placer, Plumas, Sierra, Sonoma, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo.

Palm Springs Area Field Office: Riverside

Hoopa Agency: Del Norte, Humboldt, Shasta, Siskiyou; Trinity.

Southern California Agency: Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara.

"-" means 0 (zero).
"B" means base is too small for percentages to be meaningful.
1/f means labor force.

FACTS ABOUT AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKAN NATIVES

BIA Employment

As of January 31, 1973, BIA counted 13,855 permanent employees on its rolls, plus an additional 2,639 persons employed on a temporary basis. Indians constitute close to 62% of the work force, although the figure varies slightly according to seasonal employment demands. Preference in employment with the Bureau has been granted for some years to Indians who are members of a Federally recognized tribe and who are of one-fourth or more degree Indian blood. The preference policy was recently broadened to provide preference to Indian employees in internal promotion actions. Indians hold many of the top management positions in the Bureau's Central Office, as well as nine of the twelve Area Director positions. Over one-third of the Agency Superintendents, who are in charge of BIA offices at reservations throughout the country, are Indian.

Budget

Of the total $394 billion U.S. Government budget, $930,000,000 was appropriated for the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1975, making BIA appropriations about 3/10ths of one percent of the total Federal budget. The Indian Health Service of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare had a budget of $280,999,000 for fiscal year 1975.

Education*

Indian Children in School - In FY 1974 approximately 209,000 Indian children of school age (5-18 years) attended public, Federal, private and mission schools. Almost 70 percent of these students attended public schools, 25 percent were in Federal schools and about 5 percent in mission and other schools.

High School Graduates - In FY 1974 there were 1,566 graduates from BIA high schools and 346 students received certificates of completion from Bureau post-secondary schools. The dropout rate for Indian students, in Federal, public and private high schools, is high. Two well-executed, in-depth studies completed in the late 60's showed a combined dropout rate of 42 percent. Since completion of these studies, various facts, including a greatly increased enrollment of Indians in colleges, indicate a lowering of the rate -- to perhaps 35 percent.

Indians in College - Approximately 13,500 Indian students received scholarship grants from the BIA to enable them to attend colleges and universities in the 1973-74 school year. This is almost 20 times the number receiving assistance ten years ago and about five times the number assisted four years ago. More than 100 students receiving BIA assistance are in law school and approximately 150 more are in other post-graduate programs. The total number of Indian college students is not known, but has been estimated at more than 20,000. Total appropriations provided through the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Indian higher education was $22 million in fiscal year 1974.

Federal Schools - In 1974 the BIA operated 194 schools, of which 77 were boarding schools and 117 day schools. Enrollment was 49,524. The Federal schools supplement but do not supplant public schools and Indian students are encouraged to attend public schools when this is possible and desirable. To facilitate attendance at public schools, the BIA operated 19 dormitories for 3,384 Indian students who attend public school. All Federal schools have Indian advisory school boards.

Public School Assistance - The BIA provides funds for special assistance to Indian students in some 440 public school districts. These funds enable the schools to provide supplemental programs for Indian students. A local Indian advisory committee works with the school staff in planning and developing these programs.

Health

*Indian Health Service - About 488,000 Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos in 24 States are eligible for a full range of curative, preventive, and rehabilitative services provided by the Indian Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

*Birth Rate - The 1971 rate of 33.0 live births for each 1,000 Indians and Alaska Natives was 1.9 times as high as the U.S. all races rate of 17.3.

*Life Expectancy - An Indian or Alaska Native child born today is expected to live 64.9 years as compared with 70.4 years for the U.S. all races.

*Infant Death Rate - The infant death rate for Indians and Alaska Natives is 23.8 for every 1,000 live births, 1.2 times as high as the provisional national average of 19.2 for 1971. In 1955, the infant death rate for Indians and Alaska Natives was 62.5 as compared to the U.S. all races rate of 26.4 per 1,000 live births.

*Causes of Death - Accidents are the leading cause of death for Indian and Alaska Native people with an age adjusted rate of 183.0 per 100,000 population in calendar year 1971. Diseases of the heart 182.6, malignant neoplasms 84.4 and cirrhosis of liver 66.8, follow accidents as the four leading causes of death.

*Suicide Rate - In 1971 the age adjusted suicide rate for Indians and Alaska Natives was 21.8 per 100,000 population as compared to the U.S. all races age adjusted rate of 11.3 per 100,000 population.

Indian Claims Commission

The Indian Claims Commission was established on August 13, 1946, to hear all claims that Indian tribes then had against the Federal Government. As of May 28, 1974, 69 percent of the 479 documents had been decided, and the Commission had granted awards totaling nearly $486 million.

The Indian Claims Commission is not a part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Department of the Interior, and neither participates directly in the lawsuits, However, the Department of the Interior--acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs--does have certain responsibilities in connection with claim matters.

Housing

The 1972 Housing Survey by the Bureau of Indian Affairs revealed that for approximately 103,300 Indian families, there are some 88,450 housing units. About 30,144 existing dwellings are in standard condition and some 33,453 are substandard units, 20,500 of which are worth renovating. Approximately 4,400 additional homes are in adequate condition which means that they are in standard condition except that one or more utilities are not available. A total of 48,300 new homes are required to replace existing substandard dwellings and to provide housing for families now living with other families in overcrowded conditions.

Income

In 1971 the per capita average income of Indians living on Federal reservations was $1,115.00.

Indian Languages

At the end of the 15th century there were more than 300 different languages spoken by American Indians in what is now the United States. Today about 250 languages are spoken, but in many instances there are very few speakers of a given language.

Indian Tribes

There are 482 recognized Indian tribal entities in the United States including Alaska with which the Federal Government has a special trust relationship.

Industry

There are 245 industrial and commercial enterprises located on or near Indian reservations in 23 States including Alaska. They employ over 16,700 of whom 7,500 or about 45% are Indians, earning more than $35 million a year. Approximately one-third of the enterprises are Indian owned and operated. In 1960 there were eight enterprises on Indian lands.

Population

According to the U.S. Census for 1970 there are 793,000 Indians and 34,000 Aleuts and Eskimos in the U.S. This is a total of 827,000 Americans who claim Indian or Alaska Native ancestry. The Bureau of Indian Affairs estimates that 543,000 Indians, Aleuts and Eskimos were residing on or near reservations in 1973. An estimated 840,000 Indians were living in the U. S. around 1500.

Reservations

Those areas commonly referred to and which have been designated as "reservations" total 266 (excluding Alaska). Included in this broad category are the well-known reservations, together with the rancherias, pueblos, colonies, or communities. There are 138 reservations containing only tribally-owned lands, seven containing only individually-owned allotted lands. In Alaska, there are seven scattered locations of trust lands which are tribally or individually owned, and 98 Government-owned land areas used by Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

Trust Lands

As of 1970, the total Indian land acreage under the trusteeship of the Bureau of Indian Affairs was 55,407,901.87.

Unemployment

The average rate of unemployment on Indian reservations as of March 1973 was 37 percent with an additional 18 percent employed in temporary or seasonal jobs. The national unemployment rate at that same time was about 5 percent.

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